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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 307--78th Congress

Chapter 201--2d Session

H. J. Res. 280

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 307

FLOOD-RELIEF APPROPRIATION. Continues until June 30, 1945, the availability of the \$15,000,000 flood-relief appropriation; makes the appropriation available for servicing loans and grants; and permits use of not to exceed \$1,000,000 for windstorm-relief loans and not to exceed \$3,000,000 for grants.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. J. RES. 280.

May 1, 1944	H. J. Res. 269 introduced by Rep. Cannon and referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. Print of the measure as introduced. (Companion bill).
May 10, 1944	Hearings: House, H. J. Res. 269 and 280.
May 11, 1944	H. J. Res. 280 introduced by Rep. Cannon and referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. Print of the measure as introduced. Committee print of House Report.
May 12, 1944	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. J. Res. 280. House Report 1442. Print of the Resolution as reported. Debated and passed House as reported. Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the Resolution as referred. Debated and passed Senate with amendment. Print of the Resolution with the amendments of the Senate.
May 15, 1944	House and Senate appointed Conferees.
May 16, 1944	House received and agreed to Conference Report. House Report 1447.
May 17, 1944	Senate received and agreed to Conference Report.
May 20, 1944	Approved. Public Law 307.

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H. J. RES. 269

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 1, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944 in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the appropriation of \$15,000,000 contained in the Sec-
4 ond Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, approved July 12,
5 1943, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans
6 to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in
7 whole or in part, by floods in 1943, is hereby extended and
8 made applicable to farmers whose property was destroyed or
9 damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944 and for such
10 latter purpose shall continue available until June 30, 1945,
11 and shall also be available for grants to such farmers in such
12 manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary
13 of Agriculture may determine.

78TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 269

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944 in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

MAY 1, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations



HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
H. J. Res. 269 and 280
TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS WHOSE PROPERTY
WAS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, IN WHOLE OR IN
PART, BY FLOODS IN 1944 IN ORDER TO ENABLE
THEM TO CONTINUE FARMING OPERATIONS
TO PRODUCE FOOD FOR THE WAR EFFORT

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1944

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ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS IN AREAS AFFECTED BY FLOODS IN 1944

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, ON THE DAY FOLLOWING:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FLOOD AND WINDSTORM LOANS AND GRANTS

STATEMENTS OF FRANK HANCOCK, ADMINISTRATOR; R. W. HUDGENS, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR; AND W. C. ORR, ASSISTANT CHIEF FISCAL OFFICER, FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION; AND C. G. GARMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The CHAIRMAN. We will take up the proposed provision affecting an existing appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, contained in Document No. 577.

Mr. Hancock, the committee has under consideration the estimate recommending the appropriation of the unexpended balance of an appropriation made last year for flood-restoration loans. We will be glad to have a statement on that.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Garman, representing the Secretary, will make a statement concerning that subject.

Mr. GARMAN. Mr. Chairman, the Secretary regrets very much his inability to be here because of a prior engagement.

We have only a limited formal statement to make. The Secretary personally is very much interested in this item, and in the good that can be accomplished with it in these areas that have been damaged by floods and windstorms.

I was talking this morning to the Red Cross about the reports that they had received today from the flooded areas. At some points the water is still rising, so it is impossible for us at this time to make an estimate of the amount of money that will be needed this year to do this job, particularly since this language includes grants as well as loans, whereas the last year's appropriation included only the authority to make loans. We assume, of course, that the authority contained in last year's act would be continued so that we could use the money for administrative expenses in accordance with the limitations and other provisions contained in that act.

You gentlemen from some of these areas know more about the feeling of the people out there and the damage that is being caused from first hand, than we do.

Mr. Haneock and Mr. Hudgens, the heads of the Farm Security Administration who administered this program last year and who will administer it this year, if the appropriation is made, are here to give you information concerning any operating problems or details that you may want in connection with it.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand under the act last year the administration of this fund was placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture or to such agency as he might designate.

Mr. GARMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And he designated the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. GARMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to say that from the reports I have had at first-hand that the Farm Security Administration did an excellent job last year and that resulted in getting those areas into production in time to make crops in many sections where otherwise they could not have been made, and the purpose of this, as I understand it, is to secure production this year.

Mr. GARMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. With everything swept away the farmers are not in position to make any crops without assistance from the outside.

Mr. GARMAN. That is correct.

Mr. LUDLOW. I would like to ask for a little information, Mr. Garman. What is the unexpended balance?

Mr. GARMAN. We expect an unobligated balance by June 30, 1944, of about \$12,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. If I am correct in my understanding of this matter heretofore these have been loans entirely and no part of the money has been available for use as grants for that purpose.

Mr. GARMAN. That is correct.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the necessity of making grants; why could it not be handled on a loan basis? Those farmers are well-to-do people, they are responsible, and why should you not make loans to them rather than grants?

Mr. GARMAN. I think the Farm Security Administration could answer that question better than I, but from my knowledge of the operations last year under the loan program there were cases apparently where loans could not do the whole job. For example, if you made a man a flood loan to restore serious damage who was already heavily indebted, the flood loan would put him in debt so deeply that he never could pay out. Of course this year there are many of these people who have had floods for 2 consecutive years which creates a very serious situation for many of them, because they obtained loans last year, and some of them will have to have more money this year which would obligate them beyond the limit of their ability to pay out.

Mr. LUDLOW. Are they asking for grants or are they asking for loans?

Mr. GARMAN. The principal information that we have coming to us is through the Farm Security Administration with respect to that point, and I think they could answer that question better than I.

Mr. LUDLOW. What do you think of that, Mr. Hancock?

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Hudgens, who is familiar with the detail operations, will answer that question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LUDLOW. The question arises in my mind whether it would not be better precedent to make loans for flood and windstorm restoration than to make grants.

Mr. HUDGENS. Many of the requests that we received from families in real need last year could not be met because only loans were permitted under the act.

Mr. Garman has stated that many of the people found themselves already in debt to the extent of the available credit they had in the community. In those cases where the restoration cost was in excess of their debt-paying capacity nothing could be done for them. It would be permissible under this proposed bill to use grants to take care of the difference between the debt-paying capacity and the restoration cost necessary to get the family back to an operating basis approximately comparable to that which he had before the damage.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there already any authority for making such grants?

Mr. GARMAN. It would be contained in this provision we are considering now.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is no authorization by law for making such grants?

Mr. HUDGENS. No provision for grants was contained in the previous appropriation for flood restoration. It was limited to loans for damages done in the calendar year 1943.

Mr. O'NEAL. Has there been any precedent for making grants? In the flood of 1937 the matter was discussed very strongly on the floor of the House concerning the terrible destruction of that flood, and we set up at that time what was known as the Disaster Loan Corporation, and that was merely for loans. And in line with Mr. Ludlow's inquiry I do not know whether there is any precedent for making grants to people who have suffered as a result of floods and windstorms.

Mr. LUDLOW. I am just wondering if it would not be the better plan to take notes for those who have suffered and if necessary be a little lenient, but I think this sets a precedent that is rather disturbing, to me at least.

Mr. HUDGENS. We will, of course, administer the program in accordance with the wishes of the Congress.

If, however, we follow the procedure in effect last year, no loans will be made under this item unless the applicant can establish that credit is not available elsewhere on reasonable terms. In case Congress approves grant funds no grant would be made to a farmer unless the restoration cost is in excess of his debt-paying capacity. The question is not whether a loan or a grant can be made, but whether help will be limited to those farmers who can repay everything, or whether assistance will also be given to those people who are unable to pay the entire cost of restoration.

There has been each year in the Farm Security appropriation for "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," an amount for grants to be used to prevent or alleviate human suffering.

Mr. O'NEAL. For flood relief?

Mr. HUDGENS. No, sir. Grants are made only to prevent human suffering in rural areas, to needy families who cannot get help elsewhere.

Prior to fiscal year 1943, we also made grants to some standard F. S. A. borrowers for medical care and food, where the income of such borrowers were too low in the earlier years on the program to cover the cost of those items.

A typical case would be where the man in his first year could not repay his operating loan and also pay his medical care and adequate food for his family. We were authorized to make a grant for all or part of his medical care and his food.

That same principle might be applied, Mr. Chairman, to this fund. Let me give you a hypothetical case. A man might need \$2,300 to restore his damaged property to its previous usefulness. Let's say that his debt-paying capacity is limited to \$2,000. In such a case the man would be made a loan for only that part which he could repay and the rest, if the Congress approved this bill, would be made a grant. That man would not be made a \$2,300 loan when there was not a chance for him to repay more than \$2,000; he would be made a loan of \$2,000 and a grant of \$300.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to make it possible for him to continue in production?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes; as I understand the proposed bill its main purpose is to assist distressed farmers to continue their production of essential crops.

Mr. LUDLOW. Of this residuum of \$12,000,000 that would be available, estimated to be unexpended as of July 1, what proportion of it do you contemplate is for grants and what proportion for loans?

Mr. HUDGENS. We have not been able to make an estimate either of the total damage of floods or the amount that would be needed for grants. But my personal opinion is that the amount of grants would probably amount to about 25 percent of the amount used for loans. I might also point out in that connection that each case is reviewed by the county committee before the loan is approved administratively by a representative of the administration. Furthermore, the amount of grant in each case would be as rigidly scrutinized as would the amount of loan.

Mr. LUDLOW. Of the loans that have been made, what number, if any, are delinquent?

Mr. HUDGENS. We just started making loans under this program last September and I do not believe there are any delinquent.

Mr. SNYDER. I wish you would, in a rather detailed way, give us the areas along the rivers in which floods have caused this destruction, the State, and so forth.

Mr. HUDGENS. It is in about the same area as last year.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, that does not help me very much; I do not know what the area was last year.

Mr. HUDGENS. The Missouri, the Arkansas, the Mississippi, the Wabash, the Red, and the Ouichita Rivers; and the Sacramento. There are others area that were not affected last year; for example, the area around Mobile, Ala., where they have had terrific rains; there are also areas in Arkansas, South Carolina, and Georgia where losses have been sustained by tornadoes.

Mr. SNYDER. First I want to get the flood. I want first the rivers where the flood damage occurred, and I want another answer setting forth the areas that were affected by tornadoes. You can supply that for the record.

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Rivers: Mississippi, Missouri, Red, Black, Wabash, Wachita, Sacramento (California), Little Sabine, Arkansas, Illinois, and Ohio.

Windstorm areas: Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have loaned about \$3,000,000 during the present fiscal year, or will have by June 30?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes; the loans and operating cost will amount to about \$3,000,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How many loans have you made?

Mr. HUDGENS. 3,077 up to April 1.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is a little less than \$1,000 loaned to each person on the average?

Mr. HUDGENS. The average is less than \$600, Mr. Wigglesworth.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thought you said there were 3,000, plus, loans.

Mr. GARMAN. Mr. Wigglesworth, the number he gave is to April.

We estimate that by June 30 there will be about \$3,000,000 obligated. We gave you the figure as of April 30 when the amount obligated for loans was \$1,700,000 for the 3,000 loans that he mentioned.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What in general are the limitations in the loans, in respect to the loans?

Mr. HUDGENS. The limitations primarily are those contained in the appropriation act, which provides: For the purpose of aiding such farmers to continuing farming operations in order to produce for the war effort. There is also the provision that not more than 10 percent shall be available for administrative expenses.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This is limited to people who have been injured by floods?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes, sir; in the calendar year 1943.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. 1943, yes. Is there any limitation on the amount of the loan that can be made?

Mr. HUDGENS. No, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What are the terms of the loans that have been made?

Mr. HUDGENS. The loans for operating goods have been from 3- to 5-year loans, with an interest rate of 5 percent.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is there any amortization or security stipulations?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes; the security is a mortgage on the property that this loan goes to restore.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What about amortization?

Mr. HUDGENS. The amortization is dependent upon the repayment capacity of the farmers. Most of the real-estate loans have been limited to 10 years although they can be for a period up to 20 years.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thought you said the loans were from 3 to 5 years.

Mr. HUDGENS. The operating loans are from 3 to 5 years.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. Do they require an annual payment on the outstanding principal?

MR. HUDGENS. Yes, sir.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. To what extent?

MR. HUDGENS. The period of the loan is usually limited to the estimated life of the security and the note usually provides for equal annual repayments of principal during the period of the loan.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. Suppose you make a man a \$600 loan to run for 3 years; what does he pay in addition to the 3 or 5 percent annually; does he pay any specified percentage as amortization?

MR. HUDGENS. Yes, sir.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. What is that?

MR. HUDGENS. In general it would be one-third, if the loan is to run for 3 years.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. In other words, he reduces it by 33 percent?

MR. HUDGENS. Yes, sir.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. How about real-estate loans?

MR. HUDGENS. The real-estate loans are designed to be amortized in not over 20 years.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. Does that mean 5 percent a year?

MR. HUDGENS. Yes. If the loan is for a period of 20 years, the annual repayment of principal would amount to 5 percent of the amount loaned.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. What steps, if any, do you take to see that the necessary funds are not available from normal sources?

MR. HUDGENS. The Farm Security Administration committee in each county passes on each loan and certifies as to the applicant's eligibility, and one of the criteria for eligibility is that the applicant is unable to obtain adequate credit elsewhere on reasonable terms.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. You have to make a special finding in each case?

MR. HUDGENS. Yes, sir.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. If this authority is extended to include grants would the decision as to loans and grants be entirely within your discretion?

MR. HUDGENS. The final decision would depend upon the regulations the Secretary would promulgate. If he should redelegate that authority to the Administrator of Farm Security Administration, the latter would exercise such discretion as might be authorized by the act.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. Fully discretionary. There is no legal limitation in any way that would prevent 100 percent grants?

MR. HUDGENS. There is no legal limitation in the proposed bill. However, as a matter of operating principle, we would require that each loan or grant be passed on by the local county committee, and we have found the committees to be vigilant in seeing that the farmers in their community do not get benefits to which they are not entitled and which other farmers in the local community may be denied.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. O'Neal spoke about the Disaster Loan Corporation. What is the status of that; is it still in existence?

MR. HUDGENS. I understand that it is, but it does not have a field organization for carrying on its operations.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. I was wondering if there are funds available for this purpose.

Mr. HUDGENS. I do not know. A few years ago, in the face of floods in Alabama and Mississippi, the Disaster Loan Corporation made loans, but they made them through the Farm Security Administration because they had no field organization. We processed the applications and they furnished the money. It is my impression that the main difference between the way they handled the Alabama floods and the way this would be handled is a difference in the source of funds.

Mr. SNYDER. There would be no difference in the source of funds because all of the money comes from one source.

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. The source is the Treasury.

Mr. HUDGENS. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If the Disaster Loan Corporation already has funds there is no use for making these funds available.

Mr. HUDGENS. The Secretary already has these funds, too.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understand.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you any estimate on the amount of flood damages to date?

Mr. HUDGENS. No, we do not have, because, as Mr. Garman says, in some areas the water is still rising; in other areas the waters have not receded.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have no complete information to date?

Mr. HUDGENS. No, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And you cannot give us any picture of that situation at all?

Mr. HUDGENS. No; the only report we have had is on the damage in southern Alabama where it was estimated that the loss will amount to \$1,000,000, but we have not completed our investigation there.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you any estimate of the windstorm damage done to date?

Mr. HUDGENS. No; the estimates on that are being investigated, and our own investigation is not complete. The local estimates sometimes are not dependable as to amounts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And you cannot give us reliable information on either of them?

Mr. HUDGENS. No.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. For flood or windstorm?

Mr. GARMAN. The Red Cross has made some reports on the tornado damage, not in dollars, but in the number of homes destroyed and other buildings destroyed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It seems to me we ought to have something to give us a general idea of how much may be involved, how much probably will be necessary in the way of loans under this request.

Mr. GARMAN. We cannot give it in dollars, Mr. Wigglesworth. We do have something from the Red Cross reports on the number of homes and other buildings that have been destroyed. It is too early to complete it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you got their reports?

Mr. GARMAN. I have some figures here that I could read into the record if you would like me to do that.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would like for you to give us anything you can that will give us some idea of the amount involved.

Mr. GARMAN. For example, there is a report dated April 16, 1944, reporting on the South Carolina and Georgia tornadoes. That report shows that in Franklin, Hall, and Hart Counties in Georgia, and in Greenwood, Abbeyville, Anderson, and Newberry Counties in South Carolina, there were 37 people killed, 390 injured; 147 homes destroyed, 103 damaged; 89 other buildings destroyed, and 15 other buildings damaged.

A report dated April 14 from the same source gives some figures on the central Texas tornado. In Hamilton and Mills Counties, it says that 1 person was killed, 5 were injured, 150 families were affected, 14 houses were destroyed, 50 houses were damaged, 34 barns were destroyed, and 32 were damaged.

Then on the same date a report from the same source indicates that the following counties of southwest Oklahoma were affected in this tornado: Caddo, Jackson, Tulsa, Creek, Washita, Kiowa, and Comanche.

One hundred and ninety-five families were affected, 1 person was killed, 29 were injured, 50 houses were destroyed and 83 were damaged.

A report for the same date shows the following counties in Arkansas affected: Crittenden, Fulton, Jefferson, Pulaski, Woodruff, Montgomery, Monroe, Ouachita, Columbia, St. Francis, Lee, Cross, Arkansas, and Boone; 608 families were affected, 33 persons were killed, 347 were injured, 330 houses were destroyed, and 308 were damaged.

In a southwest Virginia windstorm mentioned in the same report, the counties affected were Lee, Scott, Smyth, Russell, Washington, and Wise; 80 families were affected, 1 person was injured, 2 homes were destroyed, 53 were damaged, 14 barns were destroyed, 35 were damaged, and 40 other buildings were damaged.

Those are the principal windstorms on which we have received reports up to this time.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is this windstorm damage something unusual this year, or do they have these tornadoes pretty often in that territory?

Mr. GARMAN. There seems to have been more of them, with more severity than usual.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You do not have the figures for the flood damage?

Mr. GARMAN. We have information on some of the areas covered, but it is too early to tell the extent of the damage.

In general, the levels of the water are higher at this time than they were last year when the damage was extremely severe.

The Secretary and I visited these flood areas last year and spent 1 day with the chairman in his district going over some of them. The damage at that time was terrific.

Reports indicate that the water is somewhat higher in some of these areas this year, and the damage in Kansas is the worst in Kansas' history. The damage in the other States may exceed last year and may not be quite as heavy.

There were two floods last year in Missouri within 2 weeks of each other, and the second one was as disastrous as the first.

At this time the water is still lying around; it is not running off rapidly because they are getting additional rains and the areas are not draining.

The report that the Red Cross received this morning indicates that the crest had declined only slightly at Cairo, Ill., that it had dropped

only five-tenths of an inch in the past 5 days, so the crest is still there.

The lower Missouri River is still rising and the floods were showing up this morning in Louisiana, in Grant and Catahoula Counties. These floods apparently were caused by waters from east Texas, from the Red and Black Rivers and not from the Mississippi River, but the crest that is going down the Mississippi will reach there sooner or later.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The damage last year you took care of with \$3,000,000?

Mr. GARMAN. I would not say we took care of it, Mr. Wigglesworth. The appropriation was not made until late in the month of July and we did not get under way until September and it was too late to really meet the situation in those areas adequately last year.

The appropriation also did not provide for grants which made some difference in the amount of money that was used.

Mr. TABER. What is the average situation of these people? How many of them are involved in this territory that are covered in there near the junction of the Missouri and the Mississippi Rivers; how many families do you think?

Mr. GARMAN. Mr. Taber, we do not have a complete report on the extent of the damage or of the number of families involved.

Mr. TABER. Of what the picture is now?

Mr. GARMAN. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land under water in the area.

Mr. TABER. Of course, a fellow who had 10 acres out of 100 under water would not be so bad off.

Mr. GARMAN. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. And if the fellow had his buildings clear and the flood was not very deep and did not take very long to run off, he is not so bad off.

The picture is a kind of a difficult one to get at; I appreciate that and I presume until the water runs off you will not know.

Mr. GARMAN. No, sir; the water is still rising on the lower Missouri today.

Mr. TABER. It is?

Mr. GARMAN. Yes, sir. And there is a report here as of May 2 that indicates that the flooded Missouri and tributaries cover half a million acres, including 400,000 acres of crop land, with a loss of 125,000 acres of wheat and 15,000 acres of alfalfa. That is in the State of Missouri alone.

Mr. TABER. 15,000 acres?

Mr. GARMAN. 400,000 acres of crop land.

Mr. TABER. 400,000 acres of crop land were flooded.

Mr. GARMAN. In the State of Missouri alone.

Mr. TABER. Are there a great many of these cases where the whole farm is flooded?

Mr. GARMAN. Yes, sir. Many of these farms are bottom farms where they are entirely under water.

Mr. TABER. Where it is all bottom land?

Mr. GARMAN. Yes, sir, to a very great depth.

Mr. TABER. Including the buildings?

Mr. GARMAN. Yes, sir. Last year, when we visited these areas, in August—and many of the same areas are flooded this year—we found various types of damage. In some places the buildings were washed out. Feed is one of the main problems in the immediate situation out there now.

In some places last year there were big potholes washed in the land that you could set this whole tier of rooms in. We found other land that was covered with anywhere from 3 to 10 feet of sand that was left on the land.

Mr. TABER. There they would be entirely out, where the land was covered with sand?

Mr. GARMAN. Where it was covered uniformly to that depth, they would be out.

Mr. TABER. That is, that land could not be brought back?

Mr. GARMAN. Not the entire way, certainly. Where it is no deeper than 3 or 4 feet, the experts have told us that it could be brought back over a period of years by deep plowing and other treatment that they could bring to bear. But where it is too deep, of course, they cannot do it for crop production right away.

Mr. LUDLOW. I would like to get a little clearer conception in my own mind as to the philosophy or the theory upon which it is proposed to open up this appropriation to grants. Is it the idea of protecting the food supply, or, just what hold does the farmer get on this appropriation in the form of a grant? I can appreciate the wisdom and the advisability of loans, but I am wondering how wide a door we will open when we open the door of grants here.

Mr. GARMAN. On that, I think it would be difficult to say definitely. We have made a definite statement of what we will try to do if the grant authority is given, both in a report to your chairman and in our recommendation to the Budget Bureau on this item which you have here.

Mr. LUDLOW. Can we say that we are to pay farmers, or anybody else, for acts of God? If it is the food supply, there is likely to be a scourage of hog cholera that would wipe out whole herds. I remember my father had 300 of the finest kind of hogs, right up to the marketing point, and the hog cholera took all of them. Is not that an analogous situation? Is the farmer who is damaged by flood entitled to a grant, and if so, why would not the farmer who has lost hogs because of a scourage of hog cholera be also entitled to a grant? Or, if lightning strikes his barn and burns up all his hay, which is incidental to food production, you would have another case of that kind. You have such a wide series of analogous cases that would be opened up.

Mr. GARMAN. I think you are raising a very good point, sir, and in working on this we considered other kinds of catastrophes that possibly would be analogous. We finally decided, though, that from the standpoint of food production this year, which this appropriation is intended to continue and maintain, that floods and windstorms probably would be the two types that would be most clear, and we could do the most with, under the grant program.

Mr. LUDLOW. It comes back to what was suggested a moment ago. Why could you not carry on food operations continuously and serve all the purposes of assistance to the farmer, if you made loans, and then were lenient with the farmer when it came to collection; if he could not pay them, not to press him? I should hate to see this transfer from loans to grants, frankly.

Mr. GARMAN. We feel, of course, that is a policy matter for Congress to decide. If it is granted, we have made the positive statement to your Chairman and to the Budget Bureau that we would propose to make the grants only in cases such as those where grants are provided under the appropriation, "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," or where it is clear that the farmer would not be able to repay a loan of sufficient amount to restore his agricultural plant. That would be the way we would propose to administer it, if the authority is granted.

The CHAIRMAN. Insofar as the effects of flood damage are concerned, is not this merely an extension of the use of funds of the Farm Security Administration to do what they have been doing for many years; that is, ever since they have been in existence? As I understand it, you have every year an appropriation of \$1,000,000 which can be used both in loans and grants.

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes, sir; we have had the authority to make grants under the appropriation "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation." However, the amount has varied each year. For the fiscal year 1944, the amount approved for grants was \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And in administering this last year, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, you followed exactly the routine you have always followed in the administration of those funds, in the administration of those loans and grants?

Mr. HUDGENS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. With the exception here that you apply them to the primary purpose of putting land into production this year, which otherwise would not be in production?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This land, with which I am familiar, is the most fertile land in the United States. It produces vast quantities of corn, and if there ever was a time when we needed corn, it is this year. There are vast acreages that cannot be put into corn this year unless this money is made available.

As to loans, it is the same character of loans that Farm Security has been making all along; it is the same character of grants that Farm Security has been making all along, under similar circumstances. And they are very carefully protected by requiring that they be submitted to the county boards, and the county boards must go over them and approve them, and must go over the collateral securities and approve them. There is no chance of loans being made out of this fund, any more than there is out of the existing fund, that are not warranted by the situation. And grants will be made only in cases of the utmost emergency and only in cases where they will obviously result in production this year.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. By the way, Mr. Lambertson is from Kansas, and I would like you to repeat the statement to him concerning the damage in Kansas.

Mr. GARMAN. The flood damage in Kansas is the worst in its history, according to the reports.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I know all about it. I have been there recently.

Mr. TABER. How is it, Mr. Lambertson?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Well, it is pretty bad. It is about as bad as it has ever been.

I want to call your attention to this situation that is before us right here. You will remember that the agricultural subcommittee a year ago, when we tried to reserve points of order in a rule, were met with objections. Everybody knows about the understanding that we had, that the policy committee would bring in authorizations. Farm Security had never been authorized by law. They were to bring in a bill authorizing Farm Security to do these things. But Farm Security was left out. They were going to bring that in separately, but it has not been brought in yet.

We did not include a dollar for Farm Security in the agricultural bill. We were waiting to see whether the House would authorize Farm Security in any degree at all.

I think this is altogether out of place, for us even to consider this year or have a hearing on anything pertaining to Farm Security. We did not give them a look-in in the agricultural bill, on the promise that there would be a bill brought to the House carrying an authorization.

Now they are here before the Deficiency Subcommittee. We did not give them any consideration in the agricultural bill. There was not a dollar in the bill as it left the House for them. And I think it is perfectly out of place for them to be here asking for a dollar for anything. We did not pass on what the Senate has done, putting them in, but in fairness to ourselves and our own honor and the agreement that we had with the agricultural policy committee, we have no right to consider them for anything, to my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, that is not the issue here.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I do not see why it is not.

The CHAIRMAN. The issue here is whether we want this corn raised this fall. We need it, and we need it badly.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. We got along without Farm Security before they were here. There is no authorization for them here. The House Agriculture Committee passed them over completely.

The CHAIRMAN. This is not Farm Security. This appropriation is made to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of securing production this year. That is the prime purpose.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is Farm Security in the Budget estimate right here before us. They are trying to do everything in the world to socialize us, right up to socialized medicine. There is nothing that they have not tried.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, this is for 1944 only.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I know.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is for the damage created by the flood.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Let somebody else bring it in that has some legal authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to secure farm production when it is needed, to prosecute the war in 1944.

Mr. GARMAN. May I say a word on that? This appropriation was made last year to the Secretary of Agriculture, and he was given the privilege in the act to have the program administered by any agency of his choosing. After consultation with Members of Congress he chose the Farm Security Administration to administer it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. They have no legal authorization at all.

Mr. GARMAN. I would assume, if the Farm Security Administration did not receive an appropriation this year, and this appropriation should pass, he would have to select another agency to administer it.

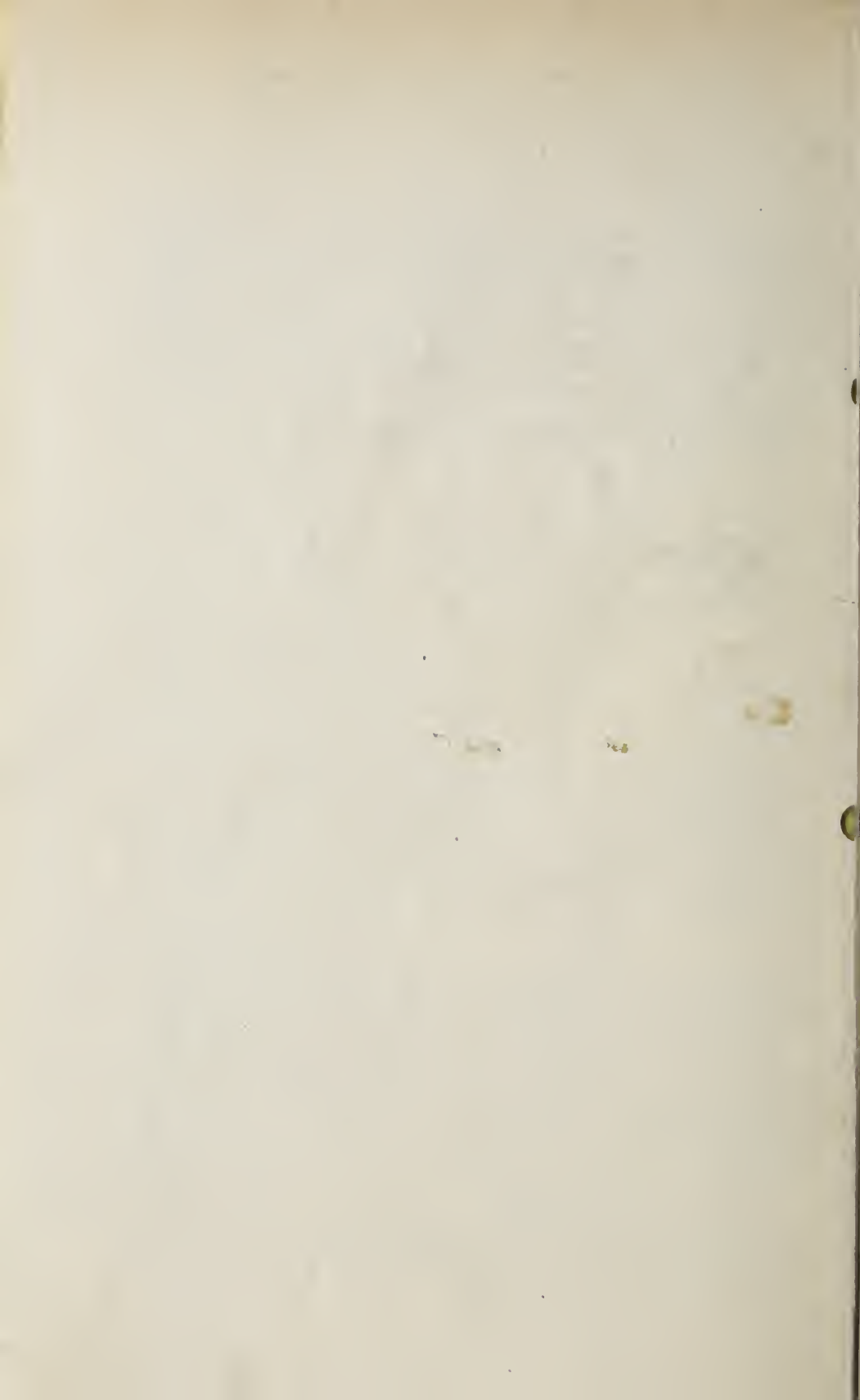
The CHAIRMAN. It does not necessarily mean that he must select any particular agency.

Mr. GARMAN. No, sir; there is no limitation on that.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the question of how much damage has been done, it is, of course, impossible to say, because the flood is still rising in many places; in other places the water has not receded. The floods on the Sacramento River in California, on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and one of the Arkansas rivers, exceed all records in the last hundred years, all official records since 1844. We know the damage that the flood created last year, and we know that the damage this year is greater, both because the crest was higher, and therefore the water was deeper, and the inundation is longer. We know that the damage is the greatest that has occurred in these agricultural regions in the last 100 years.

If there are no further questions, thank you, gentlemen.

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H. J. RES. 280

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made
4 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943
5 flood restoration loans, is hereby also made available until
6 June 30, 1945, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in
7 such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may
8 prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose prop-
9 erty is destroyed or damaged by floods in 1944 and to service
10 loans made under such appropriation in connection with the
11 1943 floods: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 of
12 such amount shall be used for grants.

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. J. RES. 280

JOINT RESOLUTION

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By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

MAY 11, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the joint resolution which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

78TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }	REPORT No. —
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FLOOD LOANS AND GRANTS

MAY 11, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 280]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) making an appropriation for flood loans and grants to farmers whose property is destroyed or damaged by floods in 1944 and for the servicing of loans made in connection with the 1943 floods.

The Budget estimate for this purpose is contained in House Document No. 577, and proposes a continuation of the balance of the present appropriation of \$15,000,000 made for flood restoration loans for 1943 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943. The Budget estimate makes the money available for grants, as well as loans, and for damages inflicted by windstorms as well as by floods.

The committee has approved the Budget estimate, with the exception of damages from windstorms, and has limited to \$3,000,000 the amount which may be used for grants.

The prospective unexpended balance of the former appropriation, as of June 30, 1944, is approximately \$12,000,000.

It was disclosed at the committee hearings on this estimate that at some points in the flooded areas the water is still rising. In very few, if any, regions have the floodwaters receded, so that it is impossible at this time to arrive at any accurate estimate of the total amount of damage or of the total number of persons who will need assistance.

Presumably, a substantially greater amount of assistance will be needed this year than was extended on account of the 1943 floods, for the reason that the funds were not available until July 12, 1943, and the program of loans did not get under way last year until about September 1, and also for the reason that none of the appropriation was available for grants.

According to the testimony of the Department of Agriculture witnesses, no loan will be made to any flood sufferer unless it is determined that he is not able to secure needed funds from private lending agencies. Loans have not heretofore been made, now will they be made, under the policy announced by the Department, to farmers who are already in debt to the extent of their respective available credits in the community. Under the appropriation made last year no relief was available for farmers in this category. Under the terms of the resolution reported such farmers will be able to obtain suitable relief in the form of grants.

The committee is informed that many areas not affected last year have, this year, been inundated. The following are the principal rivers which have overflowed this year: Mississippi, Missouri, Red, Black, Wabash, Ouachita, Sacramento, Little Sabine, Arkansas, Illinois, and the Ohio. In the case of the Missouri River the flood stage is the highest in 100 years.

The flood areas affected are very productive from an agricultural standpoint and if prompt action is taken these can still be assisted to produce for the war program this year. It is essential that funds be made promptly available so that as floodwaters recede the farmers may be prepared promptly to proceed with their farming operations.

The funds are available to the Secretary of Agriculture for expenditure through such agencies of the Department as he may select for the expeditious handling of the responsibility. The committee desires to make it clear in continuing this authority for another year that it does not thereby intimate or intend that the life of the Farm Security Administration shall in any wise be extended or prolonged by virtue of this joint resolution. The fund is provided to the Secretary and he is free to use such agency of the Department in this and the next fiscal year as may be provided by other law than this joint resolution.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 13, 1944, for actions of Friday, May 12, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FLOOD-RELIEF APPROPRIATION. Passed without amendment H.J.Res. 280, which continues the \$15,000,000 flood-relief appropriation until June 30, 1945, for relief in connection with 1944 floods, and makes the appropriation available for servicing of loans and for grants. The committee inserted a \$3,000,000 limit on grants and eliminated the provision, carried in the Budget estimate, for relief of damages from windstorms (pp. 4515-8, 4543).

The committee report indicates that about \$12,000,000 will remain available on June 30, 1944. It further states: "The committee desires to make it clear in continuing this authority for another year that it does not thereby intimate or intend that the life of the Farm Security Administration shall in any wise be extended or prolonged by virtue of this joint resolution. The Fund is provided to the Secretary and he is free to use such agency of the Department in this and the next fiscal year as may be provided by other law."

The Senate later passed this bill with a committee amendment to provide for windstorm relief (p. 4509).

Reps. Cannon, Woodrum, Ludlow, Snyder, O'Neal, Rabaut, Johnson of Okla., Taber, Wigglesworth, Lambertson, and Powers were appointed conferees (p. 4542).

2. FOREIGN RELIEF. H.Doc. 572 (see Digest 79), the UNRRA supplemental appropriation estimate, contains a Budget Bureau letter stating that the appropriation would be available for "the procurement of seasonal food surpluses as they become available," that the appropriation may be expended through any agency or agencies designated by the President, and that WFA participated in the reestimates of supplies and services.
3. FARM LOANS; VETERANS. Continued general debate on S. 1767, the GI Bill of Rights (pp. 4518-40). Rep. Bennett, Mo., discussed various provisions of the bill, including farm loans (pp. 4524-6).

4. PROPERTY REQUISITION. Both Houses received the President WFB's report relating to the requisition and disposition of property required for national defense (H.Doc. 586). To Military Affairs Committees. (pp. 4453, 4515.)
 5. LEND-LEASE. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4254, extending the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act for one year (p. 4514). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 6. DAYLIGHT SAVING. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee announced that it will resume hearings on the daylight-saving bill Thurs., May 18 (p. 4543).
 7. POST-WAR PLANNING. Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning submitted its 1st intermediate report pursuant to H.Res. 408 (H.Rept. 1443) (p. 4543).
 8. FLOOD CONTROL. Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4793, to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods (H.Rept. 1444) (p. 4543).
 9. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 15. Legislative program for next week as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., Consent Calendar and S. 1767, and GI Bill of Rights; Tues., Private Calendar and S. 1767, followed by several bills, including H.R. 4184, "repealing of land grants". He also stated that the independent offices appropriation bill conference report may come this week, and, "It is the hope that our legislative program will be such that arrangements may be made for a recess...into August." (p. 4542.)
- SENATE
10. PUERTO RICO. Received several resolutions from a P.R. political organization expressing gratitude to the Chavez and Bell Committees for investigating economic and social conditions in P. R., and to Sen. Langer, N.Dak., for having introduced a bill to grant statehood to P. R. (pp. 4453-4).
 11. CATTLE PRICES. Sen. Davis, Pa., inserted Mayor Diefenderfer's (Allentown, Pa.) letter enclosing a City Council petition urging the Government to adjust the ceiling prices on cattle and meat or to make subsidy payments so as to permit feeding and slaughtering industries to continue in business (p. 4454).
 12. POST-WAR PLANNING; DEMOBILIZATION. Sen. Murray (Mont.) submitted the Military Affairs Committee's report, "Demobilization and Post-War Adjustment Legislation" Report printed in the Record. (pp. 4464-6.)
 13. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Downey, Calif., submitted two amendments which he intends to propose to H.R. 4485, the Whittington omnibus flood control bill (p. 4466).
 14. POLL TAX. Continued debate on the poll tax bill (pp. 4469-512).
 15. FERTILIZER. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., inserted his correspondence with the Office of Materials and Facilities, WFA, with respect to the distribution and prices for fertilizer and criticized TVA fertilizer prices to farmers (pp. 4467-9).
 16. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Murray, Mont., submitted the report of the Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business (S. Rept. 12, pt. 4). Report printed in the Record. (pp. 4450-60.)
 17. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 15 (p. 4513).

FLOOD LOANS AND GRANTS

MAY 12, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the union and ordered to be printed

MR. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 280]

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The committee has approved the Budget estimate, with the exception of damages from windstorms, and has limited to \$3,000,000 the amount which may be used for grants.

The prospective unexpended balance of the former appropriation, as of June 30, 1944, is approximately \$12,000,000.

It was disclosed at the committee hearings on this estimate that at some points in the flooded areas the water is still rising. In very few, if any, regions have the floodwaters receded, so that it is impossible at this time to arrive at any accurate estimate of the total amount of damage or of the total number of persons who will need assistance.

Presumably, a substantially greater amount of assistance will be needed this year than was extended on account of the 1943 floods, for the reason that the funds were not available until July 12, 1943, and the program of loans did not get under way last year until about September 1, and also for the reason that none of the appropriation was available for grants.

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Union Calendar No. 495

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 280

[Report No. 1442]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 11, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 12, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made
- 4 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943
- 5 flood restoration loans, is hereby also made available until
- 6 June 30, 1945, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in
- 7 such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may
- 8 prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose prop-

erty is destroyed or damaged by floods in 1944 and to service
 loans made under such appropriation in connection with the
 1943 floods: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 of
 such amount shall be used for grants.

Union Calendar No. 495

78TH CONGRESS
 2d Session

H. J. RES. 280

[Report No. 1442]

JOINT RESOLUTION

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By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

MAY 11, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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[PUBLIC LAW 307—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 201—2D SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 280]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods and windstorms in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943 flood restoration loans, is hereby also made available until June 30, 1945, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose property is destroyed or damaged by floods and windstorms (not to exceed \$1,000,000 in the case of windstorms) in 1944 and to service loans made under such appropriation in connection with the 1943 floods: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 of such amount shall be used for grants.

Approved May 20, 1944.

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remind the House of a portion of a letter signed by Warren H. Atherton, national commander and F. M. Sullivan, executive director, national legislative committee of the American Legion, which was sent to various Members of Congress. In part it says:

If you believe as we do that the Legion's G. I. bill will provide equitable treatment for the service men and women of World War No. 2, and security for their future, we urge you to vote for S. 1767 as reported by the House committee; any differences between the bill as adopted by the Senate and reported by the committee can be safely left to adjustment in conference.

I think the membership of the House ought to know that the Legion-endorsed bill reported by the World War Veterans' Committee, as the G. I. bill was the Legion's bill, primarily, and endorsed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The Disabled American Veterans and the members of the Military Order of the Purple Heart endorsed a large part of it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a letter from the Secretary of War dealing with racial discrimination in the Army.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

THE GHOST CITY OF KINGSFORD HEIGHTS

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a series of questions I submitted to Mr. Blandford, of the National Housing Agency, and his response.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mr. GRANT of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WILLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of May 5. In the first paragraph of a quotation from the New York Times, on page A2342, there is an omission which

makes the sentence incomplete. I ask it be corrected to read:

HUGH D. SCOTT, Jr., the only Republican Representative from Philadelphia, asked President Roosevelt today * * *.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a copy of an editorial from the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

MOTHER'S DAY

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mr. CURLEY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, on account of my necessary absence I have been unable to make these requests, and I ask the indulgence of the House now to make several requests to extend my remarks on several topics.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in another instance and include therein an article by Madeline Karr on the problem of Greek dissension.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in another instance and to include a resolution of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

In another instance to include a speech by Glenn H. Bell, before the second annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Associations. And in another instance to extend my remarks and include an article by Dr. Harry W. Deegan, of Shelton, Wash.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the requests of the gentleman from Washington will be granted.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. WENE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an address by the leader of the Junior Commandos from my district.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter from the Governor of Minnesota.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article which appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette of May 10.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

REQUISITIONING AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY REQUIRED FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 586)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk, and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a report of the War Production Board covering operations under the act of October 10, 1940, as amended, and the act of October 16, 1941, for the period from October 16, 1943, through April 15, 1944, with respect to the requisitioning and disposition of property required for national defense.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 12, 1944.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS IN FLOOD AREAS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I call up the resolution (H. J. Res. 280) to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort, and I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is that a unanimous consent request?

The SPEAKER. Unanimous consent has been granted for the consideration of the bill. The gentleman from Missouri is simply asking unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DWORSHAK. When was that consent granted, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. On yesterday.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and I shall not object, I simply want to say that this would mean that the bill would be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole, rather than to go into Committee of the Whole. I want to be sure that is thoroughly understood; that is all.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder, if unanimous consent is granted, whether the gentleman will yield to me for a question or two.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I listen to the gentleman always with pleasure and profit.

Mr. SABATH. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943 flood restoration loans, is hereby also made available until June 30, 1945, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose property is destroyed or damaged by floods in 1944 and to service loans made under such appropriation in connection with the 1943 floods: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 of such amount shall be used for grants.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, last year \$15,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose. The conditions last year which brought about this appropriation and conditions this year are identical except in one respect, that is that flood conditions this year are more acute, the area inundated is larger, the crest of the floods are higher and the damage correspondingly greater. We propose this year to use no new money. The proposition before us in this bill is merely the reappropriation of the unexpended balance.

The bill applies to every flood section of the United States from the Sacramento River on the Pacific Coast to the Tombigbee River on the Gulf and the great river systems of the Central West.

The purpose in making these moneys available is production of one of the greatest essentials in the war program. This inundated region, especially in the Central West, is corn land. At the present time corn is one of the most needed items in our war economy. Naturally the alluvial plains along the great rivers are exceptionally productive and produce the surplus corn for shipment to the livestock feeding areas and the processing plants. Hogs are going to market these days at less than 180 pounds, drastic sacrifice under present price schedules; poultry is without feed, cattle are being rushed to market because no corn is available, and the Government has been put to the extremity of freezing corn in order to secure 80,000,000 bushels imperatively needed for war processing.

This bill would enable these farmers—and it applies only to those who have no other credit resources—no one who can get a loan at a bank is eligible. This bill will enable farmers to put in production for this crop season land which otherwise would lie idle. It is essentially a war measure in that it proposes to insure production of a critical war material.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. I want to know if last year when we passed this bill we did not strike out the grants that are in this bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Last year when the bill came to us from the Senate it included both loans and grants. That was favorable to the House committee, but when it came to the floor my good friend from Mississippi had misread the amendment and I had not had the opportunity to consult with him. He doubted the advisability of including grants and as a result that language went to the committee because I thought that the opinions of the Chairman of the great Committee on Flood Control were entitled to every consideration. We struck out grants. The next day, however, when the bill was before the House and its merits were under discussion and we were in better position to analyze it, the gentleman then agreed that grants should be included. For that reason when we drafted the legislation this year we included both loans and grants.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I recall generally the colloquy. I believe it is more accurate to say that I suggested to the gentleman from Missouri that the appropriation of \$15,000,000 was wholly unnecessary, and I pointed out that inasmuch as it provided only for grants I did not think it was as beneficial as existing farm-security legislation that authorized both loans and grants. I further pointed out that if the appropriations that had been made for that purpose were not sufficient, in my judgment it would have been the wiser course to have asked for an increase in the appropriation rather than provide for this additional damage that had occurred.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is entirely correct; he has correctly reported the colloquy; and in view of his position, we have this year reported it as was originally passed by the Senate last year.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Will the farmers in Texas be eligible for these loans? I notice the gentleman did not mention that section of the country.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; I am glad to say the farmers of Texas and all farmers who are damaged by 1944 floods, wherever situated geographically, will be eligible for these loans.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I am glad to know that because in my district very heavy damage has occurred in a number of counties and only yesterday I had a telegram from a farmer with reference to it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; the only reason those particular rivers happened to be mentioned was because in

the course of the hearings they were referred to by name and were particularly emphasized. However, the bill includes the rivers and the areas to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. I recall the action of the House last year and I believed then that it was unnecessary to make this separate appropriation. The question I desire to ask the gentleman now, however, is whether this bill applies to any but farmers? I am informed that many other people have suffered loss due to floods. Can they also be relieved? Can they obtain some relief under this bill? As I read the bill under its provisions no one but farmers can get any aid or grant. How about the people who lost their homes and other property, people who are not farmers?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I may say to my good friend from Illinois that this is not intended primarily as a relief measure. The purpose of the bill is to produce corn, and only the farmers have the facilities and require only the credit provided by the bill to start production. For that reason only farmers are included.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes loans and grants possible. There is necessarily lodged somewhere discretion as to whether the amount provided be a loan or a grant. A loan must be repaid; a grant is a gift. Who determines, and what will be the yardstick in determining, whether the amount of money provided is a gift, which is a grant, or a loan which must be repaid?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is a very proper inquiry, and I may say in response to the gentleman that every safeguard is thrown around the administration of these funds to be certain that no loan is made and no grant is allowed that will not result in production. These are very carefully screened and must go first before a county committee and then the F. S. A. It must be demonstrated that the applicant is in a position to produce this crop season if credit is afforded and is not in a position to finance production. The very fact that this fund was so carefully administered last year—and I believe the testimony showed that not one single dollar of it was wasted last year—is evidence of the fact that there is no possibility here of excess or ill-advised disbursements.

Mr. MICHENER. A few years ago we started this method of making grants under what was known as Disaster Corporation loans, as I remember it. There were extensive arguments here that where a farmer, for instance, was overtaken by floods and misfortune to such an extent that he could not give adequate security and could not make a safe loan, then the Government granted what was known as a disaster loan; but the ability of the recipient to pay had to be deter-

mined before a disaster loan was granted. What I am primarily interested in is who is going to determine whether the assistance given is a loan or a grant, and what yardstick is to be used by the agency making that determination?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman's inquiry, the use of the Disaster Corporation loan was fully explored when this question was before the House last year. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER] brought that question up and we went into it fully. Of course, the Corporation cannot make grants and cannot make loans under the conditions which face us here, but precisely this same activity, the use of loans and grants to secure production and relieve distress, has been in effect ever since the Farm Security Administration has been operating. The Farm Security Administration has under a regular annual appropriation \$1,000,000 available for this identical purpose every year, and, as was explained last year by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], chairman of the Committee on Flood Control, this was merely an enlargement of the fund which was in use and which has been appropriated every year.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In that respect, if the gentleman will permit me, I should like to repeat now what I said last year. I stated at that time I saw no occasion for the loans and I pointed out that under existing legislation then as well as under other existing legislation now there were loans and grants and it was really more favorable because those rehabilitation loans and grants were intended to provide for flood sufferers, fire sufferers, and tornado sufferers. May I ask the gentleman whether any available funds in the rehabilitation loans might be made for the remainder of this year where loans and grants are provided by other legislation? Otherwise you have one sort of grant under one administration and another sort of grant under another and I think the House ought to know whether there are any grants or loans available.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The same agency handles both funds. The difficulty is that in the other fund there is only \$1,000,000 which is wholly inadequate to meet this sudden emergency and which is wholly inadequate to produce the yield of corn which we expect to get this fall.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. What rate of interest is charged for those loans?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Five percent, as I recall. All these loans must be secured and the rate of interest is in-

tended to be as reasonable as the situation warrants.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I would like to see a lower interest rate because we are going to charge the veterans 6 percent, and I think that is an injustice to the veterans.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. One more question. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the same representative of the Department of Agriculture handled this loan of \$15,000,000 last year as handled the rehabilitation loans?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It handled the \$15,000,000 in connection with its annual appropriation of \$1,000,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I understood the gentleman from Missouri to say that this fund would be handled by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It will be again handled by the Secretary of Agriculture, as last year.

Mr. RANKIN. Through whatever agency he may designate in the area?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. He may designate any agency.

Mr. RANKIN. This fund applies to all floods on navigable streams and their tributaries, does it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All overflows in the United States.

Mr. RANKIN. Whether the stream is navigable or not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is immaterial. The only determining feature is that the flood shall have destroyed potential production and that the farmer be unable to secure funds elsewhere.

Mr. RANKIN. The grants are made where the people have lost their stock or crops or under what conditions?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Grants are important this year as never before. In some areas, by a remarkable coincidence, they have had floods 3 years in succession and they now have little left except the bare land.

Mr. RANKIN. The reason I am asking these questions is because I have been trying, as the House knows, to get something done for the Tombigbee River. We have just had a flood on that stream and its tributaries—the greatest flood since 1892. Several people were drowned. Many people had their stock drowned, property destroyed, and even their homes swept away. That happened not only on the main stream but on the tributaries, and under the decision in the Appalachian Power case why, of course, those tributaries are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. I want to know whether they would come under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That situation comes squarely within the purview of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlemen has again expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may be permitted to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. WHITTINGTON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I persist in my question. My general understanding is that the Farm Security Administration handles rehabilitation loans consisting of loans and grants and my further general understanding is, and I want to be corrected if I am not correct, that the Secretary of Agriculture did not handle that \$15,000,000 loan last year through the Farm Security Administration but through another agency.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It was handled by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Both loans?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Both funds and all loans.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Some gentlemen seem to be very sensitive about making these grants to the farmers, yet they are willing to spend a billion dollars for flood control on other streams. It is not any more a grant to remunerate the man whose property has been destroyed because of these floods than it is to spend Federal money to prevent floods on certain streams. For this reason I am trying to find out what relief the people in my area are going to be able to look to under the provisions of this legislation and what limitations are placed on it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The bill and report are specific in that regard. The bill reads, "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose property is destroyed or damaged by floods in 1944," with no limitation. I may say to the gentleman that all it will be necessary for his farmers to do is to apply to the agency designated by the Secretary of Agriculture at the county seat. Every opportunity will be afforded to make it possible for them to avail themselves of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. These disaster funds were not all loans. I remember when the funds were provided and, as I said, they were not all loans. Probably 50 percent of them, and in some cases 100 percent, were grants. They were grants to people as a rule in congested areas whose property had been destroyed or injured by floods on various stream. This time you have extensive areas in which farmers have lost their stock and, as I said, in many instances their homes, and out-houses, and the implements with which they had hoped to make a crop.

I can see no reason why this relief should not be extended to them in the light of what has been done with those disaster appropriations in the past.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This bill offers those without credit to finance their farming operations the facilities and the opportunity—and the only opportunity—to resume production.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that in view of the discussion that has been had the facts with reference to this situation should be placed before the House. Last year, along about the 10th of July, a bill became a law which provided \$15,000,000 for loans to farmers who suffered flood damage in the flood of 1943. Out of that \$15,000,000 approximately \$3,000,000 has been spent. According to my understanding of it, that fund is still available and will be available throughout the current fiscal year which expires on June 30. The bill provides simply for loans.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Do I understand the gentleman from New York to say that we appropriated \$15,000,000 last year, and there is an unexpended balance of \$12,000,000 in this fund?

Mr. TABER. That is the approximate figure. I would not want to give the exact figure, but that is approximately correct. That money for loans is still available for that purpose, and will be until the 30th of June.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Would the gentleman from New York advise the House how much was loaned under the provisions of this appropriation and how the repayments were made?

Mr. TABER. I cannot tell much about the amount that has been loaned, except this: Down to the 30th of April the amount obligated for loans was approximately \$1,700,000 for 3,000 loans. There were 3,077 loans. How much beyond that has been done in the 12 days since the 30th of April, I do not know.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. I notice House Joint Resolution 280 has a limitation of \$3,000,000 for grants. Could the gentleman from New York tell us how much was used for grants last year?

Mr. TABER. The bill last year did not provide for grants. The only provision that I know of that has heretofore been made for grants has been that in the Farm Security appropriation. There may have been others, but that is the only one I can think of at the moment.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. If that is true, then the grant provision in this bill is new legislation.

Mr. TABER. It is.

Mr. MICHENER. Then, if this legislation is passed, this \$15,000,000 will be available for grants as well as loans?

Mr. TABER. That is correct. The gentleman asked a while ago in whose discretion those grants would be lodged. I can say to the gentleman that that would be lodged in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary referred this job to the Farm Security Administration, and so far they have operated.

The committee, in making a report here, have stated that they do not intend

by this legislation to extend the authority of the Farm Security Administration, and that it is their intention that this shall in no way be construed as an authority for that extension. The committee can do nothing else, in view of the recommendation that has been made in the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture. Where grants ought to be made, if at all, it would be up to the Secretary of Agriculture to pass on them. I do not know what the situation is, nor have we a good picture of what grants there would be any excuse for making. I would not imagine that the amount of loans would be more than the amount of the \$3,000,000 that is set up for grants, although it might be. I would not imagine that the amount of grants in the Missouri-Mississippi area, which seems to have been the reason or the inspiration for this legislation, would be very much more than was spent last year, although, of course, no one can tell until the water begins to go down.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on May 10 I asked unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a speech by Mr. Ralph Banks of the Bureau of Reclamation, the cost of which, I am informed by the printer, will be \$138.66. I ask that, notwithstanding the cost, I be permitted to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therein this document.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. RANKIN. I move a call of the House, Mr. Speaker.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 59]

Andresen,	Bradley, Mich.	Cole, N. Y.
August H.	Brehm	Costello
Arnold	Buckley	Courtney
Auchincloss	Camp	Cox
Baldwin, Md.	Capozzoli	Dawson
Baldwin, N. Y.	Carson, Ohio	Dickstein
Bates, Ky.	Carter	Dies
Bell	Celler	Dilweg
Bender	Chiperfield	Dingell

Disney	Jennings
Dondero	Kee
Eaton	Keefe
Ellis	Kelley
Elston, Ohio	Kennedy
Engle, Calif.	Kerr
Fay	Kilday
Feighan	King
Fish	Kinzer
Fogarty	Kirwan
Folger	Kleberg
Ford	Klein
Fuller	Landis
Gallagher	Lane
Gamble	Lea
Gerlach	Luce
Gifford	McGehee
Gillespie	McKenzie
Gillette	McMurray
Green	McWilliams
Griffiths	Madden
Gross	Magnuson
Hall	Manasco
Leonard W.	Marcantonio
Halleck	Miller, Pa.
Harris, Va.	Monkiewicz
Hébert	Morrison, N. C.
Heffernan	Murray, Wis.
Hess	Newsome
Hinshaw	O'Brien, N. Y.
Hoffman	O'Connor
Hollfield	O'Konski
Hope	O'Toole
Izac	Pfeiffer
Jarman	Philbin
Jenkins	Plumley

Pracht,
C. Frederick
Price
Ramspeck
Randolph
Rogers, Calif.
Rolph
Rowe
Sadowski
Satterfield
Sauthoff
Sheppard
Sheridan
Sikes
Smith, W. Va.
Smith, Wis.
Somers, N. Y.
Stevenson
Thomas, N. J.
Tolan
Torrens
Treadway
Vinson, Ga.
Vursell
Ward
Wastelowski
Weichel, Ohio
Weiss
Whelchel, Ga.
White
Wickersham
Winstead
Wolcott
Zimmerman

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 302 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a newspaper article by Mark Sullivan and some quotations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill S. 1767, with Mr. LANHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] such time as he may desire.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ABERNETHY was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 280

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 12 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 12 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments; considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made
- 4 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943
- 5 flood restoration loans, is hereby also made available until
- 6 June 30, 1945, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in
- 7 such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may
- 8 prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose prop-
- 9 erty is destroyed or damaged by floods and windstorms in

- 1 1944 and to service loans made under such appropriation
 2 in connection with the 1943 floods: *Provided*, That not to
 3 exceed \$3,000,000 of such amount shall be used for grants.

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods and windstorms in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort."

78TH CONGRESS
 2D Session

H. J. RES. 280

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

MAY 12 (legislative day, May 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 12 (legislative day, May 9), 1944

Reported with amendments; considered, read the third time, and passed

principle so important involved as that involved in this fight. I am glad that, out of respect for the efforts which are being made to win the war, and for our boys who are sacrificing their lives on all the battlefields of the world, on the eve, as we think, of the great western invasion of Europe, where our losses, as prophesied by some, will reach into the hundreds of thousands and into the millions, we will not whittle away the time of the American Senate in the consideration of such a preposterous, unconstitutional, and un-American and communistically conceived piece of legislation.

I thank the Senate.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS DAMAGED BY FLOODS

During the course of the speech of Mr. BILBO—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BILBO. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the House of Representatives has passed the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

From the Committee on Appropriations, I ask unanimous consent to report the joint resolution favorably, with amendments, and if consent is granted, I shall then ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be received.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may we have a brief explanation of what the measure is?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to explain it: The Budget estimate for this purpose is contained in House Document 577, and proposes a continuation of the balance of the present appropriation of \$15,000,000 made for flood restoration loans for 1943 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943. The Budget estimate makes the money available for grants, as well as loans, and for damages inflicted by windstorms as well as by floods.

It will be remembered that recently there have been severe floods in the Missouri River Valley and in the tributaries of that river, and serious damage has been done. The House of Representatives has passed the joint resolution and Mr. CANNON, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House says it is very necessary to have the joint resolution passed at once if it is to do the good that it should do.

It does not appropriate any new money. It merely makes money available for the purpose stated in the joint resolution, and for the additional purposes of providing for relief in cases of damage by windstorms, under an amend-

ment offered by the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] before the committee, and that amendment has been included.

Mr. WHITE. Then the joint resolution merely extends an existing authority, except that such authority has been enlarged by the Russell amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the case, and it does not appropriate any new money at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 1, line 9, after the word "floods", it is proposed to insert "and windstorms."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged in whole or in part, by floods and windstorms in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort."

After the conclusion of Mr. BILBO's speech,

THE POLL TAX

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7) making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election of national officers.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the question of the constitutionality of the pending proposal has been debated at length again today. When the measure was previously under consideration I explained very thoroughly, and it has been reiterated again today by my colleague, that I was not a lawyer, and that I was guided by the legal experts, carefully selected by this body and by the other House who form our Judiciary Committees. They have had lengthy and numerous opportunities to pass on the legality of the pending question, and by a majority vote on many occasions, both in the House and in the Senate, have reported similar measures for our consideration.

I said, Mr. President, being a layman, that that was sufficient legal direction, at least for me, to assume that these splendid men, these able legal minds, had given that subject considerable thought, and it was their opinion that the bill squared with the Constitution.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. In that connection, may I simply suggest that former Senator George Norris, when the matter was up about a year ago, in his speech said that he had first considered practically an identical bill unconstitutional; that he had then gotten in touch with some of the leading constitutional lawyers of the United States and that he had be-

come convinced that the measure was entirely constitutional. I think it is agreed by the overwhelming number of Senators in this body that no Senator had a better legal mind than did Senator George Norris, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MEAD. I thank my colleague for that contribution. I wish to say to him that I have great respect for the legal judgment of the former Senator from Nebraska. The record indicates that he gave the matter thorough consideration, and that he became a convert to the view that the measure was constitutional.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me, so that I may ask a question of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. STEWART. With respect to the constitutionality of the pending bill, what does the Senator from North Dakota think of the constitutional provision which has been recited here several times, which provides that Members of the House of Representatives, and, since the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution, Members of the Senate, shall be elected by the electors in the States who are qualified to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the State legislature?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, my reply is that that point was argued and debated by the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and by former Senator George Norris, of Nebraska, not only once but several times before the Committee on the Judiciary. Authorities were produced. After they concluded, a majority of the committee decided that in their judgment the measure was constitutional.

I will go further. Let us assume for the sake of argument that there is some doubt about the constitutionality of the pending bill. At some time the Supreme Court of the United States will be asked to pass upon that question. The taxpayers of the country maintain the Supreme Court for the very purpose of determining whether legislation as to which there may be some doubt is constitutional. Of course, no Member of this body would vote for a measure which he believed to be unconstitutional. But if there were a doubt in a Senator's mind, under our system of government there is a tribunal which will decide whether a measure is constitutional, when the measure reaches it.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the Senator is a good lawyer. Suppose one of the prerequisites of voting in the State of North Dakota, the Senator's home State, were the payment of a poll tax, as is the case in other States. If that were so, when an elector or voter presented himself to vote in North Dakota, he certainly would have had to pay his poll tax before he could vote for a member of the State legislature. Would not that be true?

Mr. LANGER. If that were the requirement, that would be true.

Mr. STEWART. An identical provision is contained in the Constitution of the United States, namely, that only those who can vote for members of the

most numerous branch of the State legislature can vote for President, Vice President, and Members of Congress.

Mr. LANGER. But I go a step further, and say that the Congress has a right to say that that shall not be required.

Mr. STEWART. Could the Congress say that, in the face of the constitutional provision?

Mr. LANGER. Yes. Suppose the provision were that no one in the State of Tennessee whose income were less than \$100,000,000 a year could vote. Perhaps that would mean that only one person could vote. Does the Senator think the Congress would be helpless to change such a provision?

Mr. STEWART. I think that any reasonable provision which any State might place upon its statute books as a prerequisite to voting for members of its legislature would be what would determine which voters would vote for President, Vice President, and Members of Congress.

Mr. LANGER. Of course, Mr. President, that is where the Senator and I differ. I do not hold to that theory. I do not think that is the view that the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] and other Senators have taken about this matter at all.

Mr. STEWART. Then, what could the writers of the Constitution have meant when they provided that the only persons in the United States who can vote for President, Vice President, and Members of Congress are those who, under the laws of the States, can vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State legislature?

Mr. LANGER. Let me say to the distinguished Senator that that argument is the one which many other Senators—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me for a moment, I should like to inquire whether it is possible for the others of us, other than the three Senators who are taking part in the conversation, to know what is being said.

Mr. STEWART. We are sorry the Senator has missed this much. It has been very elucidating.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the subject is an entirely new one. It has not thus far been elucidated. It pertains to the constitutionality of the bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I should like to say to Senators that the statement just made is subject to question.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, although the three Senators may have said all they know about the Constitution and the constitutionality of the pending bill, I would not admit that their discussion exhausts the subject.

Mr. MEAD. I am sure it does not exhaust it.

Mr. President, all the criticism which has been directed at those who are pressing the passage of the pending bill—I am sure all our friends on the other side of the question will agree with us on this point—in fairness could be directed against the majority of the persons

whose names I shall read, the legal experts of the Senate, appointed by the Senate. A majority of them considered all the constitutional phases of the pending question. It is certain that no new developments have occurred while the debate on the floor of the Senate has been in progress.

So, with respect to the constitutionality of the question, I assume that when the bill was reported by a majority of the following Senators, including the late Senator Van Nuys, of Indiana; the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]; the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHY], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY]—all legal experts—it is certain that I, as a layman, can find justification for my stand. I merely rise at this time to explain to the Senate, some Members of which have been finding fault, perhaps, with the constitutional arguments which I have been expounding, that I have faith in the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary which reported the bill to the Senate.

Another point I wish to make, Mr. President, is that a short time ago the Senate passed a soldiers' vote bill which contained a poll-tax provision. Probably that was subject to argument on the point that it collides with State constitutions. But the Senate passed that bill. So I am guided by a majority of the Senate, as well as by a majority of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment, on that point?

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HATCH. Of course, the Senator from New York understands that the soldiers' voting bill, to which he has referred, was passed by the favorable votes of a number of Members of Congress who believed that it came within a different provision of the Constitution.

Mr. MEAD. There were some Members who believed that it did not. There was a difference of opinion.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator will also recall, I think, that the action taken on the last soldier's voting bill may have operated to have repealed sections 1 and 2 of the law previously enacted, which waived both the requirements of registration and payment of the poll tax. If that construction should be given to the last soldiers' vote bill—and I submit it might be so given—then the last consideration by this body would indicate that it had no constitutional right to pass the first legislation, even under the ex-

traordinary powers contained in the war powers under the Constitution.

Mr. MEAD. That may be the decision, but at the same time I am of the opinion that when the recent soldiers' vote bill came before the Senate, it was not the constitutional argument that changed the opinions of Senators who had voted for the first measure which came before the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator has not forgotten the many constitutional arguments which were raised on the floor of the Senate against that particular bill, has he?

Mr. MEAD. There were constitutional arguments against the former bill; but I am not sure that the constitutional arguments swayed many votes.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator does not mean that any Member of this body sought on other than constitutional grounds to deprive a soldier fighting for his country of an opportunity to vote, does he?

Mr. MEAD. I am very much afraid that by reason of the meticulous care with which we decided that the soldiers would have to apply for a ballot, and the generosity with which we sought to confer upon them the right to vote for everyone, from constable to President, we may, even though we did not desire to do so, have denied a great many of them the right to vote.

Only a few days ago the city council of the city of New York, by a vote of 16 to 1, requested the Governor to call a special session of the legislature because of the fact that the soldiers' ballot, as it now stands, will not allow more than one or two soldiers in ten to cast their ballots. So I am of the opinion that the soldiers' ballot will not operate to encourage a very substantial soldier vote.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, in all seriousness let me say that I am afraid the remark just made by the Senator from New York is correct, and that the bill which we passed will not result in many soldiers having the opportunity to vote.

Mr. MEAD. I am sorry we did not pass the bill as it was reported in the first instance by the committee, for in my judgment that was a very good bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I invite the attention of the distinguished Senator to the fact that when Public Law 712, paragraphs 1 and 2, was passed, only five Senators voted against it.

Mr. MEAD. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. If that was constitutional, certainly the pending measure is constitutional.

Mr. MEAD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I rose to leave with the Senate the thought that I have confidence in our Judiciary Committee, and for another reason—and that is that all day yesterday several Senators tried to fasten on the bill a communistic birth. They tried to prove that many of those who were for the bill were Communists,

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 280

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 12 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 12 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments; considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made
- 4 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943
- 5 flood restoration loans, is hereby also made available until
- 6 June 30, 1945, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in
- 7 such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may
- 8 prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose prop-
- 9 erty is destroyed or damaged by floods and windstorms in

1 1944 and to service loans made under such appropriation
 2 in connection with the 1943 floods: *Provided*, That not to
 3 exceed \$3,000,000 of such amount shall be used for grants.

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods and windstorms in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort."

78TH CONGRESS
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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 16, 1944, for actions of Monday, May 15, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 1618, to amend several acts which authorize appropriation of receipts from certain national forests for the purchase of lands, to provide that any such receipts not appropriated or appropriated but not expended or obligated shall be disposed of in the same manner as other national forest receipts (pp. 4579-80). This bill will now be sent to the President.
At the request of Rep. Barden, N.C., passed over H.R. 2241, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument and restore this area to its status as part of the Teton National Forest (p. 4578).
2. RABBITS. Passed without amendment H.R. 4404, to transfer all Government activities in connection with domestic rabbits to this Department (p. 4580).
3. FARM LOANS; VETERANS. Concluded general debate on S. 1767, the GI Bill of Rights. Reps. Rankin, Miss., Rogers, Mass., Bushbey, Ill., and others discussed the educational provisions of this bill (pp. 4583-4604.) Rep. Murdock, Ariz., discussed the provision relating to loans for business and home-purchase purposes (pp. 4590-1).
4. LAND ACQUISITION. Discussed, and on objection of Rep. Cole, N.Y., passed over S. 919, to expedite the payment for land acquired during the war period (p. 4578).
5. A.A.A. GRANTS-IN-AID. At the request of Rep. Kean, N.Y., passed over H.R. 3405, requiring compliance with State inspection laws by Federal agencies, except TVA, distributing fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds (p. 4578).
6. ALIEN EMPLOYMENT. At the request of Rep. Priest, Tenn., passed over H.R. 2908, to amend Public Law 537, 77th Cong., to remove the date limitation for relieving disbursing officers, certifying officers, and payees in respect to certain pay-

ments made in contravention of appropriation restrictions regarding citizenship status (p. 4578).

7. PERSONNEL. Upon objection of Reps. Smith, Ohio, Gross, Pa., and Wilson, Ind., passed over H.R. 1725, authorizing department and agency heads to delegate to subordinates the authority to employ persons for duty in departmental service (p. 4579).
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H.R. 4793, authorizing appropriations of \$12,000,000 for War Department emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods (pp. 4581-2).
9. FARM LOANS. Discussed H.R. 4102, to extend for two additional years the reduced rates of interest on Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans (pp. 4582-3).
10. MILK PRICES. Rep. Whitten, Miss., urged increased milk prices in the Memphis, Tenn., area and inserted his speech before the Mid-South Milk Producers Association on this subject (p. 4605-6).
11. TAXATION. Rep. Mason, Ill., and O'Brien, N.Y., discussed the proposed 25% limitation on income taxes (p. 4576).

SENATE

12. FLOOD RELIEF. Sens. McKellar, Glass, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, Nye, Holman, and Brooks were appointed conferees on H.J. Res. 280, to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged by 1944 floods or windstorms (p. 4560).
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Appropriations Committee received unanimous consent to report during the recess any bills that are ready to be reported (p. 4563.)
Senate Finance Committee received unanimous consent to report the tax bill, H.R. 4646, during recess, and Sen. George, Ga., announced that the bill will be taken up on Friday, May 19.
14. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Received a Municipal Council (St. Thomas and St. John, Virgin Islands) resolution in appreciation of the work which the Office of Distribution, WFA, has rendered the Virgin Islands and urging continuation of OD activities in the Islands (p. 4551).
15. POLL TAX. Rejected, 36-44, the motion to close debate on the poll tax (pp. 4545-51).
16. VETERANS' PENSIONS. Passed without amendment H.R. 3377, to increase the rate of pension for World War veterans from \$40 to \$50 per month, and to \$60 per month in certain cases (pp. 4562-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. DEMOBILIZATION. Sen. Vandenberg, Mich., stated that Congress has no right to take a recess until it has dealt with the problems of surplus-property disposition and Federal unemployment compensation in respect to war demobilization (p. 4563).
18. NOMINATION. Naval Affairs Committee reported favorably the nomination of James V. Forrestal to be Secretary of the Navy (p. 4551).

the daylight-saving bill on Thursday, May 18, 1944, at 10 a. m.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Tuesday, May 16, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads on Tuesday, May 16, 1944, at 10 a. m., to consider H. R. 4780, a bill to fix the fees for domestic insured and collection-delivery mail, and special delivery service. Hearings will be held.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, May 18, 1944)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, May 18, 1944, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 2809, to amend section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. (Ship-construction reserve fund.)

(Thursday, May 25, 1944)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, May 25, 1944, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 4486, to provide for the sale of certain Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes.

Persons desiring copies of the printed hearings when available will please notify the Clerk by letter.

Witnesses are requested to notify the Clerk by letter at least a day in advance of the hearings of their desire to testify in order that a list of witnesses may be prepared. Written statements for the record from persons other than witnesses should be submitted a day in advance. Amendments to be proposed during the hearings should be submitted to the reporter in duplicate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 280. Joint resolution to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue

farming operations to produce food for the war effort; without amendment (Rept. No. 1442). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COLMER: Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning. Pursuant to House Resolution 408. Resolution submitting the first intermediate report on post-war planning (Rept. No. 1443). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WHITTINGTON: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 4793. A bill to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1444). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. COCHRAN:

H. R. 4799. A bill to discontinue certain reports now required by law; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 4800 (by request). A bill to establish effective dates of revisions of the Schedule for Rating Disabilities, 1933, under Veterans' Regulation No. 3 (a), promulgated under the act of March 20, 1933, Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Utah:

H. R. 4801. A bill to promote the more effective participation of all small-business concerns in the war effort; to facilitate their successful adjustment to civilian and peacetime operations; to stimulate and encourage small-business enterprise; and to amend the act of June 11, 1942 (Public Law 603, 77th Cong.), in furtherance of these purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 4802. A bill to provide for retirement as chief warrant officer, upon retirement for disability after 20 years' service or after 30 years' service, of those enlisted personnel who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War No. 2 and who held commissions during that war and later reverted to their enlisted status; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS:

H. R. 4803. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. J. Res. 281. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage and divorce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS:

H. Res. 545. Resolution to direct the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as a whole or by subcommittee, to conduct an investigation for the purpose of determining what action may be taken to bring about a resumption of common-carrier air service for the city of Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Rules.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5666. By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL: Petitions of the Hall Furlough Club, No. 4, tenth ward, Binghamton, N. Y., and signed by 122 residents of the Thirty-fourth Congressional District, urging the passage of the Hall furlough bill (H. R. 1504) providing free transportation during furlough for members of our armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5667. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Resolution adopted by the Buffalo City Planning Association, protesting against the enactment of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project as sponsored by Senator AIKEN in Senate bill 1385; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

5668. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition transmitted by Bessie Hahn, of Blissfield, Mich., and signed by 67 other residents of that community, urging the enactment of House bill 2082, the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5669. By Mr. PLOESER: Petition of Joseph E. Kuntz and 47 other petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the enactment of any prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5670. By Mr. WELCH: Resolution of the joint committee on water problems of the California State Legislature, urging the passage of House bills 3961 and 4485; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

5671. By Mr. DIRKSEN: Petition of the War Mothers of World War No. 2 of LaFayette, Ill., referring to treatment of servicemen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5672. By Mr. HOEVEN: Resolution of Plymouth County Farm Bureau Board, Le Mars, Iowa, urging that the time be changed back to pre-war schedule; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

by reason of failure to pay any tax or on account of any property qualification.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE FURNISHING OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS TO RETIRED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. BURTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Gillette	Overton
Ball	Green	Pepper
Bankhead	Guffey	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hatch	Reed
Bilbo	Hawkes	Revercomb
Brewster	Hayden	Robertson
Brooks	Hill	Russell
Buck	Jackson	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Bushfield	Kilgore	Stewart
Byrd	La Follette	Taft
Capper	Langer	Thomas, Idaho
Caraway	Lucas	Tunnell
Chandler	McCarran	Tydings
Chavez	McClellan	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	McFarland	Wagner
Connally	McKellar	Walsh, Mass.
Cordon	Maloney	Walsh, N. J.
Danaher	Maybank	Weeks
Davis	Mead	Wheeler
Downey	Millikin	Wherry
Eastland	Moore	White
Ellender	Murdock	Wiley
Ferguson	Nye	Wilson
George	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Before a vote is taken on the pending motion, the Chair desires to submit a brief statement.

Earlier in the debate the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] raised a point of order that under rule XXII there was no provision to displace by motion the unfinished business before the Senate. Under rule IX, and under Senate precedents, the Chair overruled the point of order.

In view of the widespread public interest in House bill 7, the Chair believes it advisable to support the ruling with a few precedents of the Senate, which he desires to read into the RECORD at this time.

On January 6, 1932, during the consideration of the unfinished business, which was the matter of the election of a President pro tempore, Mr. McKELLAR, of Tennessee, moved that the Senate take up for consideration the so-called lame duck constitutional amendment.

Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, made a point of order that Mr. McKELLAR's motion was not in order because, if agreed to, it would displace the unfinished business, which was privileged.

The Vice President—Mr. Charles Curtis, of Kansas—overruled the point of order, saying:

There are only three questions mentioned in the Senate rules which are to be proceeded with until disposed of:

1. Motion to amend or correct the Journal—rule III.

2. Questions and motions arising or made upon presentation of credentials of Senators—rule VI.

3. Measures upon which cloture has been invoked—rule XXII.

Any other matter, by necessary implication, could be displaced at any time by a majority vote of the Senate, by simply agreeing to a motion to take up any particular matter or measure.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. Norris appealed from the decision of the Chair, which, after debate, was sustained by a vote of 54 yeas, 17 nays—Senate Journal, Seventy-second Congress, first session, page 126.

On June 19, 1941, while unfinished business was under consideration, being a work-relief bill, an objection was made to laying it aside and taking up another bill. Mr. Byrnes, of South Carolina, then moved that House bill 4973, to amend the act of May 22, 1918, be taken up, when Mr. TAFT, of Ohio, made the point of order that there was unfinished business before the Senate. Mr. ELLENDER, of Louisiana, the Presiding Officer, overruling the point of order, said—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, page 5454:

A motion to take up another bill is always in order.

On September 29, 1917, during the consideration of the unfinished business, H. R. 2316, to promote export trade, Mr. Pomerene, of Ohio, moved that it be temporarily laid aside, when Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, suggested that a motion be made to take up another bill, which, if agreed to, would displace the unfinished business.

The Presiding Officer, Mr. Poindexter, of Washington, said—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, page 7515:

A motion to lay aside the unfinished business is not in order, but a motion to take up another bill would be in order.

On June 3, 1924, while unfinished business was pending, Mr. Dial, of South Carolina, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 121, to create a body corporate by the name of the Alien Property Trade Investment Corporation.

Mr. Neely, of West Virginia, made the point of order that the foregoing bill was the unfinished business, and that Mr. Dial's motion was not in order.

The President pro tempore, Mr. Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, overruled the point of order—Senate Journal, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, page 418.

On December 20, 1928, during the consideration of a bill for the relief of farmers in storm and flood-stricken areas, Mr. Hale, of Maine, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, when Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, made a point of order that it was in violation of a unanimous-consent agreement. The Vice President, Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, overruled the point of order, holding there was no provision in the agreement for a final vote, and that the motion of Mr. Hale was in order.

Mr. King, of Utah, appealed from the ruling of the Chair, which was sustained by a vote of 63 yeas, 13 nays—Senate

Journal, Seventieth Congress, second session, page 53.

On July 11, 1939, while the then unfinished business was before the Senate, Mr. CONNALLY, of Texas, inquired if it were not in order to move to displace it and take up a bill proposing to amend the Social Security Act.

The Vice President, John N. Garner, of Texas, said—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session, page 12355:

Of course, such a motion is in order.

On March 11, 1940, while the so-called Hatch political-activities bill was before the Senate, Mr. RUSSELL, of Georgia, moved that it be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Agricultural Department appropriation bill.

Mr. BARKLEY, of Kentucky, suggested that under the rules the only motion in order was a motion to proceed to consider the latter bill; that a motion to temporarily lay aside a pending bill was not in order.

The President pro tempore, Key Pittman, of Nevada, said:

That is correct. The Chair was about to make that announcement.

Mr. RUSSELL inquired if that was the ruling of the Chair, and the President pro tempore replied that it was—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, pages 4034 and 4035.

On September 13, 1940, H. R. 10413, the excess profits tax bill, was taken up on motion, and in the course of debate, the President pro tempore, Key Pittman, of Nevada, stated that a bill taken up on motion remained the unfinished business until disposed of. Mr. BARKLEY, of Kentucky, said:

Yes; it may be displaced in one or two ways—either by unanimous consent or by agreeing to a motion to consider some other bill.

The President pro tempore said:

Certainly; that is correct.

On April 28, 1942, the Vice President, HENRY A. WALLACE, of Iowa, replying to a parliamentary inquiry by Mr. CONNALLY, of Texas, held that during the consideration of a pending bill a motion to proceed to the consideration of another bill would be in order, and, if agreed to, would have the effect of displacing the bill under consideration—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, pages 3861-3864.

Mr. BURTON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BURTON. For the information of the Senate, and basing my point on the point raised today by the senior Senator from Ohio, if the ruling of the Chair is under rule IX, I call the attention of the Chair to the final paragraph of rule IX, and ask whether that would apply also. The final paragraph of the rule reads:

Each of the foregoing questions shall be decided without debate and shall have precedence in the order above named.

Under the ruling of the Chair, would the motion we have been debating be debatable?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order was overruled primarily upon the precedents the Chair has just now submitted to the Senate.

The yeas and nays have been ordered on the pending motion, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, is the Senate about to vote on the motion submitted by the able Senator from Missouri?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is. The question is on displacing the unfinished business by taking up House bill 3176.

Mr. CONNALLY. To be technically accurate, is not the motion that the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of House bill 3176?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. The question is not on displacing anything, it is a question of taking up a veterans' bill, for the benefit of soldiers who are fighting while we are here at home.

Mr. MEAD. Approval of the motion will have the effect of displacing House bill 7 as the unfinished business before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will have the effect of virtually displacing the pending measure, which is House bill 7.

Mr. MEAD. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEWART (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN]. I am not advised how he would vote if present. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and will vote. I vote "Yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has been appointed by the President of the United States as a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Philadelphia, and is therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] is necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has a general pair

with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], who is necessarily absent, has a pair with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], who is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who is detained on official business, has a pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

The following Senators are necessarily absent:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS].

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness.

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—41

Bailey	George	Overton
Ball	Gerry	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hatch	Reed
Barkley	Hawkes	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hayden	Robertson
Brewster	Hill	Russell
Bushfield	McClellan	Smith
Byrd	McKellar	Stewart
Caraway	Maloney	Thomas, Idaho
Chandler	Maybank	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	Millikin	Walsh, N. J.
Connally	Moore	Weeks
Eastland	O'Daniel	White
Ellender	O'Mahoney	

NAYS—35

Aiken	Green	Nye
Brooks	Guffey	Pepper
Buck	Jackson	Taft
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Tunnell
Capper	Kilgore	Vandenberg
Chavez	La Follette	Wagner
Cordon	Langer	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Lucas	Wheeler
Davis	McCarran	Wherry
Downey	McFarland	Wiley
Ferguson	Mead	Wilson
Gillette	Murdoch	

NOT VOTING—20

Andrews	Gurney	Thomas, Okla.
Austin	Holman	Thomas, Utah
Bone	Johnson, Calif.	Tobey
Bridges	Murray	Truman
Butler	Reynolds	Wallgren
Clark, Idaho	Scrugham	Willis
Glass	Shipstead	

So the motion of Mr. CLARK of Missouri was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3176) to regulate the furnishing of artificial limbs or other appliances to retired officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard and to certain civilian employees of the military and naval forces of the Regular Establishment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, this is a purely technical measure. The bill was prepared by the Veterans' Administration, and as prepared by it, came to the Finance Committee. The bill is completely explained in great detail in the letter of General Hines to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the chairman of the Finance Committee, which is printed in the report of the committee. I shall not take the time of the Senate to go into the matter because it is simply more or less of a codification of the existing laws with regard to the furnishing of artificial limbs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS DAMAGED BY FLOODS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee indicate to the Senate what the measure is?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to do so. The Senator from Maine will recall that a joint resolution was passed on Friday of last week for the relief of flood sufferers, and the Senate agreed to an amendment which would include damage by windstorms. The House has disagreed to that amendment and has asked for a conference. My motion is simply that the Senate agree to the conference and that the Chair appoint conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. HOLMAN, and Mr. BROOKS conferees on the part of the Senate.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF AWARDS OF DEATH COMPENSATION IN CASES OF PERSONS MISSING IN ACTION

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1508, Calendar No. 819.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HATCH in the chair). The bill will be reported by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1508) to provide effective date of awards of death pension or compensation in cases of persons missing or missing in action to authorize payment of such benefits from the date of death of such person as reported or found by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK].

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1508), which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment on page 1, line 3, after the word "that" to insert "effective December 7, 1941".

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4. FLOOD RELIEF. Agreed to the conference report on H.J.Res. 280, to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged by 1944 floods or windstorms (pp. 4637-8). As reported by the conferees, the bill provides for the continuation of the availability of the \$15,000,000 flood-relief appropriation until June 30, 1945; makes the appropriation available for servicing of loans or grants; and limits the amount available for windstorm loans or grants to \$1,000,000. The Senate has not yet acted on the conference report.
5. POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM. Rep. Burdick, N. Dak., advanced a post-war farm program relating to distribution of farm produce, farm prices, farm credit, and and cooperatives and stated that "we need...to provide the American farmers with the kind of legislation which will enable them to enjoy the benefits which can be derived from democratic planning, a voluntary and self-imposed regimentation" (pp. 4640-6).
6. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Crawford, Mich., inserted WPB's correspondence and press release with respect to the production status of farm machinery (pp. 4648-9).
7. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Received a Municipal Council (St. Thomas and St. John, Virgin Islands) resolution in appreciation of the work which the Office of Distribution, WFA, has rendered the Virgin Islands and urging continuation of OD activities in the Islands (p. 4650).

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. By Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., H.R. 4809, to provide optional retirement for Government employees who have attained the age of 55 years and rendered at least 25 years of service. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 4650.)
9. SELECTIVE SERVICE; VIRGIN ISLANDS. By Rep. May, Ky., H.R. 4810, to extend the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to the Virgin Islands. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 4650.)
10. TRANSPORTATION; POST-WAR PLANNING. By Rep. Mott, Oreg., H.R. 4811, to supplement the Federal Aid Road Act to authorize appropriations for the post-war construction of greatly needed highways and bridges, provide for the immediate preparation of plans and acquisition of rights-of-way, and to cushion the post-war conversion to peacetime economy. To Roads Committee. (p. 4650.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. VETERANS. Rep. Hagen, Minn., inserted his address, "The United States History of Pensions and Veterans' Aid from 1636 to 1944 (pp. A2574-8).
12. RESEARCH; FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Dondero, Mich., inserted Mr. G. Morrison's statement commending the work of Dr. G. H. Shull in the field of hybrid corn (pp. A2578-9).
13. LEND-LEASE. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted a Washington-Times-Herald editorial, "New \$8,500,000,000 Lend-Lease Item Astounds Senate" (p. A2574).
14. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Hancock, N.Y., inserted Rep. Ploeser's (Mo.) speech criticizing the proposed plan for post-war aid to small business (pp. A2563-4).

15. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Wolcott, Mich., inserted a letter from automobile and trucking associations opposing highway-use taxes (p. A2566).
16. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Extension of remarks by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., urging that the Federal Reserve Banks should become government institutions and be operated as central banks of issue (pp. A2568-70).
17. POST-WAR PLANNING. Extension of remarks by Rep. Springer, Ind., on economic prosperity after the war (p. A2571).
18. RICE PRICE CEILINGS. Extension of remarks by Rep. Larcade, La., criticizing the rough-rice price ceiling (pp. A2572-3).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

19. FARM SECURITY. Select Committee of the House Agriculture Committee to Investigate FSA, pursuant to H. Res. 119, pt. 4.
20. FARM LOANS; VETERANS. S. 1767, and H.R. 3917, "GI Bill of Rights." House World War Veterans' Legislation Committee.
21. FLOOD RELIEF. H.J. Res. 269 and 280. House Appropriations Committee.
22. MOBILIZATION. S. 1730 and S. 1823. Mobilization and Demobilization, pt. 1. Senate Military Affairs Committee.
23. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. S. Res. 197, administration of the REAct. Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
24. HEALTH; EDUCATION. S. Res. 74, wartime health and education. Senate Education and Labor Committee.
25. SMALL BUSINESS. S. Res. 66, problems of American small business. Senate Small Business Committee.
26. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. H.R. 1288, H.R. 1305, H.R. 1578, H.R. 1658, H.R. 2246, H.R. 2338, H.R. 2724, H.R. 3119, H.R. 3161, H.R. 3166, H.R. 3359, H.R. 3424. House Public Lands Committee.
27. TRANSPORTATION. H.R. 2426, Federal-Aid Road Act. House Roads Committee.
28. MANPOWER for war production, S. 1864, pt. 1. Senate Military Affairs Committee.
29. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL MOBILIZATION. S. Res. 107 and S. 702, pt. 11. Senate Military Affairs Committee.
30. APPROPRIATIONS. Agricultural appropriation bill, H.R. 4443, and State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, H.R. 4204. Senate Appropriation Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Building. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised of developments on any particular bill.

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PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS WHOSE PROPERTY
WAS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY FLOODS IN 1944

MAY 16, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 280]

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amending the text of the resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: (*not to exceed \$1,000,000 in the case of windstorms*); and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amending the title and agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) entitled "Joint resolution to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort" submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action recommended and agreed upon in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Title: Accepts the proposal of the Senate to amend the title of the resolution by inserting the words "and windstorms" after the word "floods", so as to conform to the action of the conferees on the amendment of the Senate amending the text of the resolution.

Windstorms: Accepts the amendment of the Senate making the appropriation available on account of damages resulting from windstorms, but with a limitation of not to exceed \$1,000,000 for windstorm loans or grants.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a letter I received from Rabbi Baruch Korff.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. BARDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HEIDINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at the point in the RECORD just prior to the time the Committee rose.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HEIDINGER]?
There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made today in Committee and to include therein certain telegrams and letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?
There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee today and include therein certain telegrams and letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]?
There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]?
There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this brief time to announce to Members of the House that I have sent to the reading clerk an amendment to the pending G. I. bill of considerable importance and significance to all returning veterans who shall ask for loans under the terms of title 3, section 500, of the bill. If you will turn to page 58, line 20, of the pending measure, you will find that loans under title 3, guaranteed by the Administrator, shall be at a rate not exceeding 6 percent. To quote the exact phraseology of the measure, it follows:

Provided, That loans guaranteed by the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6 percent per annum and shall be payable in full in not more than 20 years.

As one who is supporting the G. I. bill and who feels that the committee having jurisdiction has given it careful and painstaking study, I am nevertheless very strongly of the opinion that this provision is indefensible. I shall elaborate on this when the amendment is discussed on the floor of the House tomorrow. But suffice to say at this time that considering the fact that the Government of the United States has been making loans, and guaranteeing additional loans made by private and semiprivate institutions to civilians with the interest rate at from 3½ to 4 percent, there is no reason nor even a plausible excuse for hiking the interest rate to the country's defenders to 5 percent.

May I express the hope that the committee will accept the amendment. Some members of the committee and many others have assured me they will favor such an amendment, which in my judgment is both fair and reasonable.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS WHOSE PROPERTY WAS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED BY FLOODS IN 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) "to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amending the text of the resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "(not to exceed \$1,000,000 in the case of windstorms)"; and the Senate agree to the same. That the House recede from its disagree-

ment to the amendment of the Senate amending the title and agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TAHER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTON,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD E. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) entitled "Joint resolution to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort" submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action recommended and agreed upon in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Title: Accepts the proposal of the Senate to amend the title of the resolution by inserting the words "and windstorms" after the word "floods," so as to conform to the action of the conferees on the amendment of the Senate amending the text of the resolution.

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CLARENCE CANNON,
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JOHN TAHER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on House Joint Resolution 280, to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944 in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort, and I ask unanimous consent that the report of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full conference report.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?
There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report of the committee of conference. This legislation has previously been debated at length on the floor and unless someone desires recognition, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to me today may be given to me next Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the other day the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI] sought to take exception to my remarks relating to my criticism of anti-Semitism in certain units of the Polish Army.

I therefore took it upon myself to obtain a complete statement of the facts pertaining to that situation and much to my regret am obliged to reassert the correctness of my statement.

I agree with the gentleman from Michigan that any such instances of anti-Semitism of Jew-baiting are not the usual condition of affairs and that the Polish people and the Jews of Poland are closely knit together in their common fight against the racialism, inhumanity, intolerance, and bigotry which prevail among the Nazis.

Nothing will be gained, however, if we close our eyes to facts and if we do not wish to punish those who may be guilty of particular acts of intolerance or anti-Semitism.

I do not believe that the Polish people as a whole have any resentment against their Jewish neighbors. On the contrary, I positively know that particularly in the last few years when it was necessary to stand shoulder to shoulder in fighting German barbarism, both the Jews and the Poles have established a fine comradeship in arms and this comradeship which is going to survive this war augurs well for the future relationship that will prevail among the Poles and the Jews.

I received in the mail a number of official documents which have a bearing on the question and ask unanimous consent to insert these documents in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[Translation from Polish]

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER OF THE
POLISH ARMED FORCES IN THE UNION
OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
Buzuluk, November 4, 1941.

PARTICIPATION OF THE JEWS IN THE POLISH
ARMED FORCES IN THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

This is an order concerning the Jewish question and the participation of the Jews in the Polish armed forces in the U. S. S. R.

Following the issuance of my instructions, I am sending you these orders to be followed implicitly:

Its aim is as follows:

a. To emphasize and clarify the unequivocal policy of my subordinate commanders and Polish soldiers toward the Jewish question in our army.

b. To put an end to all contemptible insinuations (so-called anti-Semitism) in the Army which originate from enemy sources. In connection with this, in order to avoid any misconceptions I hereby recommend the following:

1. Polish-Jewish citizens have the same rights to serve in the Polish Army as any other citizens of the Polish Republic.

2. They should be treated with complete sincerity and good will, and be placed on the same level as other soldiers in the Polish armed forces. They should be given the same degree of confidence as other soldiers in the Polish armed forces.

3. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I wish to clarify that during the present recruitment of the Polish armed forces in the U. S. S. R. the Jews are entitled to the same rights as the Poles; as far as enlistment in the Polish Army is concerned, the following categories should be immediately enlisted:

Commissioned and noncommissioned men, regular servicemen, those who volunteered and were accepted by the draft board. All others will be transferred to the Southern Republic of the U. S. S. R. where registration will take place for future reserves.

I wish to call your attention to the above-mentioned, in order that the commanders have a basis for denying the slanders being spread by our enemies, that the Jews meet with difficulties in enlisting in the Polish Army.

4. I hereby order my subordinates to fight vehemently against all traces of anti-Semitism. It should be made quite clear to the subordinates that Poland always existed on a democratic and tolerant basis, and that Poland will not live any other way. Any steps against the Polish-Jewish citizens, only because they are Jews, are forbidden.

The same rights should apply to Jews in the Polish Army as to Poles. Strong measures will be taken against anyone who does not wear the uniform of the Polish Republic with honor, or who forgets he is a Polish citizen.

I herewith wish to notify all commanders that the above-mentioned orders must be strictly observed.

ANDERS WLADYSLAW,

Divisional General,

Commander of the Polish Armed

Forces in the U. S. S. R.

This order was transmitted to the Polish Ambassador in Moscow and to the commander of the division to be strictly followed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER OF
THE POLISH ARMED FORCES IN THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
Buzuluk, November 30, 1941.

Personally to the commander.

In connection with my enclosed order 1730 (Staff office, November 14, 1941), and the matter of the participation of the Jews in the Polish Armed Forces in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I declare as follows:

The discussed order clarifies categorically and officially the political credo of the commander of the Polish Armed Forces in the Jewish question. I should not like to be misunderstood by the commander. I understand very well the motives for the anti-Semitic excesses in the Polish Army. They are an echo of the disloyal, hostile behavior of the Polish Jews in the eastern part of Poland during the years of 1939-40. Therefore, I am not surprised our ardent patriotic soldiers consider this question an urgent one, and

at the same time that our Government and our Army are discounting past experiences.

In view of this, our defense of the Jews appears to have been misunderstood—historically unjustified. Our policy which is directly connected with the British policy must demonstrate a positive attitude toward the Jewish question since the Jewish contributions to the Anglo-Saxon world are of great value. Soldiers must cease provoking the Jews, since anti-Semitism can bring the most dire and unforeseen results. I therefore recommend to all divisions in a most discrete way, and specifically warn all excitable soldiers that the molesting of Jews is unconditionally forbidden. I shall myself impose punishment for such action since these men are doing a great deal of harm. When we have reconquered our land we will settle the Jewish question in a way that will do credit to our sovereignty, add to the greatness of our motherland, and satisfy all humanitarian rights.

Gen. W. ANDERS,

Commander of the Polish Armed Forces.

Certified by the general of the staff office, Bielecki, captain.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE JEWISH SOLDIERS IN THE POLISH ARMY

(Submitted to the Ministry of National Defense by Dr. Arie Tartakower, chairman of the American Division of the Representation of Polish Jewry, London, February 9, 1944)

On the 21st of January 1944, upon the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense, I traveled to Scotland for the purpose of investigating the situation of the Jews in the Polish Army as well as to discover the mood which obtains among them and discover with them ways and means to ameliorate the situation and bring about mutual good relations between them and their Polish colleagues. I remained in Scotland 3 days, and in the course of that time I had lengthy interviews with soldiers in the following camps: Galashiell, Polkemmet, and Tensmuir. I also met individually a number of Jewish soldiers and officers, not only in the above-mentioned camps but in Glasgow and Edinburgh as well. In addition, I was also in close contact with the Jewish spiritual leaders in the Polish Army, with chief chaplain, Major Melzer, and with the field rabbi, Captain Klepfisch, who accompanied me upon my tour of inspection. In Edinburgh I was received by General Gluchowski, who apprised me of the situation as well as of his personal attitude toward the problem. During this meeting there was also present the Director of the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense, Professor Hajzman.

My present report and the suggestions I will append are based not only on my observations during my tour of the camps in Scotland but on the results of my meeting with a group of Polish Jewish soldiers in London (whose cases are now pending) as well as upon personal contacts with Jews in the Polish Army who have visited me regularly during my stay in London. The result of my inquiries and discussions can be formulated as follows:

I regard the situation of the Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army as distressingly abnormal, caused primarily by the violent anti-Semitism existing in the ranks and which apparently nothing has been able to reduce. The Jewish soldier has constantly to contend with the antagonism of his Polish colleagues and his personal feelings and honor are abused in the most shameful fashion. Symptomatic of the diseased conditions in the Polish Army are such remarks as, "By killing almost all the Jews of Poland, Hitler has done us (the Poles) a favor," or "When we return to our country, there will be less Jews for us to exterminate." Threats against their

DIGEST OF PROCEEDING OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 18, 1944, for actions of Wednesday, May 17, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4443 (pp. 4658-84).

AGREED to all committee amendments (pp. 4658-80) and those by Sen. Russell, Ga., to provide for the salaries of the heads of BAE, ARA, and FS (p. 4680); to authorize the War Food Administrator to approve travel expenses of intermittent employees to and from their homes or places of business (p. 4680), and to transfer net, to exceed \$40,000,000 of Sec. 32 funds (Total not to exceed \$290,000,000) to the Conservation and use of agricultural land resources item (p. 4681); by Sen. Murdock's (Utah) amendment to the committee amendment to increase to Range investigations' (FS) item to \$323,475 (pp. 4683-4); and by Sen. Overton, (La.) to authorize WFA to make payments on Irish potatoes and commercial truck crops for fresh consumption under the 1943 ACP program with respect to any farm if the War Food Administrator determines that the producer would have been eligible except for failure to file the ACP form before June 30, 1943 (p. 4684).

REJECTED, 24-42, Sen. Danaher's (Conn.) amendment to the AAA item to require Department employees to certify as to non-participation in political activities" (pp. 4663-75). Sen. Chavez' (N.Mex.) amendment appropriating \$5,593,830 for post-war planning for forestry was ruled out on a point-of-order raised by Sen. Vandenberg, Mich. (pp. 4681-3).

Sen. McKellar, Tenn., commended the reduction in the amount of appropriations (pp. 4659-60). Sens. Ellender, La., and Russell, Ga., discussed the reduction in the soil-conservation payment item (p. 4660). Sen. Russell explained the agricultural-wage stabilization item (pp. 4660-1), the deletion of the so-called "anti-lobbying" provision (pp. 4661-2), and the conferees' (on H.R. 4278, the Organic Act of 1944) action concerning the Senate FSA amendment (p. 4678).

2. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. It is understood that the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4278, will be filed in the House today, May 18; that the report will be taken up Tues., May 23; and that conference report (in regards to the Senate amendments) provides for a school-lunch program for 2 years (same as passed the Senate) and for FSA loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation for 1945 (Senate

amendment had included 1946); and that reports the tobacco provision in disagreement.

3. FLOOD RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to conference report on H.J.Res. 280, to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged by 1944 floods or windsotrms (pp. 4685-6). For provisions of the conference report, see Digest 87. This measure will now be sent to the President.
4. STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4204 (pp. 4657-8). Agreed to the committee amendment providing for a census of agriculture (p. 4657). For other provisions of this bill, see Digest 30; Sens. McCarran, McKellar, Russell, Bankhead, Connally, White, and Reed were appointed conferees (p. 4658).
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental estimates of appropriations amounting to \$18,496,188.36 for Interior which includes \$8,000,000 for liquid fuel investigations (p. 4652).
6. TAXATION. Finance Committee (during recess) reported with amendments H.R. 4646 to provide for simplification of the income tax (H.Rept. 885) (p. 4652).
Sen. La Follette, Wis., submitted an amendment relating to deductions from gross income which he intends to propose to H.R. 4646, to provide for simplification of the income tax (p. 4653).
7. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Taft, Ohio, submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H.R. 4793, to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods (p. 4653). This amendment was discussed later (pp. 4675-7).
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from the Attorney General and the Alien Property Custodian a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4652).
9. GASOLINE; FOOD PRODUCTION. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted constituents' letter protesting the scarcity of materials and the waste of gasoline and time used in obtaining these items and its consequent effect on food production (p. 4653).
10. LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted constituents' letters criticizing the recent corn-freeze order (pp. 4653-4).
11. FARM MACHINERY. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., criticized exportation of farm machinery and inserted a Times-Herald editorial on this subject (pp. 4684-5).
12. ADJOURNED until Fri., May 19 (p. 4686). Majority Leader McCormack, Mass., announced that H.R. 4646, that tax simplification bill, and H.R. 4414, the Legislative-Judiciary appropriation bill will be taken up Fri., May 19 (pp. 4684-5).

HOUSE

13. FARM LOANS; VETERANS. Continued debate on S. 1767, the GI Bill of Rights (pp. 4691-712). During the debate on this bill Sen. Brooks, Ill., discussed the farm-and-home-loan provision (p. 4711).
14. WATER CONSERVATION. Received Interior's report on conservation, control, and use of the water resources of the Missouri River Basin. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 4715.)

"A joint statement blasting the whole rotten mess wide open to the public view should be issued sooner than immediately," O'Neal reportedly told the farm men.

"Not so fast," retorted the other leaders. "Donald Nelson has been about the only big shot in the administration high command to give the farmers a break. Now, let's have a cozy chat with Mr. Nelson before we blow the wind."

And that's what happened. They visited Nelson's office Friday. According to their reports, he didn't beat about the bush. He heard the farm men describe the situation as they knew it. He listened to O'Neal accuse the W. P. B. Farm Machinery Division of falsifying production figures by reporting output in dollar value rather than in numbers of machine units. You can't raise corn with dollar signs, O'Neal reportedly shouted.

MACHINERY TRUST BLAMED

The farm leaders claimed the Big Eight among the manufacturers of farm machinery, referred to by W. F. A. specialists in their conversations as the Machinery Trust, are actually responsible for the failure of the farm-machinery industry to meet the announced production goals.

The farm men claim that last fall, when farm-machinery quotas were being established, the big manufacturers, in an attempt to hold their competitive market positions, asked W. P. B. for larger quotas than they could fill, taking the business from the smaller manufacturers that could have produced the tools.

LITTLE MEN AFRAID TO SPEAK

They knew at the time they couldn't fill their quotas, the farm leaders said, and it was apparent to the entire industry before February that they wouldn't meet them by a wide margin.

But the small manufacturers were afraid to complain, the farm men said, because they knew if they lifted their voice in criticism of the big companies, they would be driven out of business after the war. Marvin Jones knew about it, but he wouldn't squawk audibly for political reasons. Thus, they said, nothing was done.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the people of this country are not satisfied about the giving away of our farm machinery under lend-lease. They are not satisfied about the action of our Government in building dams for irrigation purposes in many sections of the world where, after the war, farmers will raise agricultural products which will be in competition with the products raised by our own farmers. Road machinery, paid for by our taxpayers, has been sent and is being sent to the four corners of the globe, to build roads. Some of the roads so built are so wide that four automobiles can travel abreast. All that is being done to develop agricultural areas where farmers of foreign lands will raise products which will be in competition with those raised by our own farmers.

Once more, Mr. President, in behalf of the farmers of our country, I protest against these actions on the part of the administration. I repeat that they were never contemplated when the original Lend-Lease Act was passed. They were not contemplated when lend-lease was renewed, or when appropriations were made for additional funds for lend-lease.

This policy, if continued, will wreck agriculture in these United States. I know of no way to stop it, in view of the overwhelming vote given last week for the extension of lend-lease, without any

steps at all being taken to limit to war materials the supplies furnished under lend-lease.

Once more, on behalf of the farmers of our country, I protest these actions on the part of the administration, and repeat that they were never contemplated when the original Lend-Lease Act was passed; they were not contemplated when lend-lease was renewed, nor when appropriations have been made for additional funds for lend-lease.

This policy, if continued, will wreck agriculture in the United States. I know of no way to stop it, in view of the overwhelming vote given for the extension of lend-lease last week without any steps being taken to limit the amount of lend-lease to war materials; but on behalf of the farmers, I protest, and protest, and protest again against this Government giving away farm machinery to our competitors under the guise of lend-lease at the very time when our farmers are asked to produce the greatest crop in history and find they have little but old, worn-out machinery to do it with, and when the Selective Service System refuses to defer blacksmiths' assistants to help repair the worn-out machinery that our farmers so badly need.

PENSIONS AND COMPENSATIONS TO CERTAIN PERSONS RECEIVING RETIRED PAY

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ELLENDER in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 771) to provide for payment of pensions and compensation to certain persons who are receiving retired pay, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That any person who is receiving pay pursuant to any provision of law relating to the retirement of persons in the regular military or naval service, and who would be eligible to receive pension or compensation under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration if he were not receiving such retired pay, shall be entitled to receive such pension or compensation upon the filing by such person with the department by which such retired pay is paid of a waiver of so much of his retired pay and allowances as is equal in amount to such pension or compensation. To prevent duplication of payments, the department with which any such waiver is filed shall notify the Veterans' Administration of the receipt of such waiver, the amount waived, and the effective date of the reduction in retired pay.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator indicate what the House amendment is?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the bill provides that a person who is eligible to receive retirement pay or pension may designate whether he wishes the payment credited to pensions or to retirement pay. He does not receive both. He must take the one or the other, but he is given the opportunity of choice.

Mr. WHITE. Is that all that is involved in the Senator's motion to concur in the House amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Colorado.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

H. R. 3176. An act to regulate the furnishing of artificial limbs or other appliances to retired officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, and to certain civilian employees of the military and naval forces of the Regular Establishment;

H. R. 3356. An act to increase the service-connected disability rates of compensation or pension payable to veterans of World War No. 1 and World War No. 2 and veterans entitled to wartime rates based on service on or after September 16, 1940, for service-connected disabilities, and to increase the rates for widows and children under Public Law 484, Seventy-third Congress, as amended, and to include widows and children of World War No. 2 veterans for benefits under the latter act; and

H. R. 3377. An act to increase the rate of pension for World War veterans from \$40 to \$50 per month, to \$60 per month in certain specified cases, and for other purposes.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS DAMAGED BY FLOODS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 280) to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amending the text of the resolution, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "(not to exceed \$1,000,000 in the case of windstorms)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amending the title and agree to the same.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator indicate what the report provides?

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be recalled that the House passed a bill appropriating about \$12,000,000 of unexpended balances for flood relief, largely in Missouri, I think it was alleged. The Senate adopted an amendment including relief for damage by windstorm. The House objected, and we took the matter to conference, and the House conferees agreed that a million dollars might be used for that purpose. The House has already adopted the conference report, and I ask that it be adopted by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to announce to the Senate that it is my purpose to move a recess until Friday, when it is desired that the tax simplification bill be considered. I do not think that bill will take long, and probably we will also take up the legislative appropriation bill, which will not take much time, so that we may reach the call of the calendar on Friday, which we had intended to have today.

AUTHORIZATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO MAKE A REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in behalf of the Committee on Appropriations I ask unanimous consent that if the Interior Department appropriation bill is ready for reporting tomorrow, it may be reported to the Senate as of tomorrow. I also ask permission, if there may be amendments subject to a point of order, that I may file notice of motions to suspend the rules so that I may offer such legislative amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ELLENDER in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received and nomination withdrawn, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Miss Kathleen Molesworth, of Texas, for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, from Foreign Service officer of class 8 to Foreign Service officer of class 7, effective as of November 16, 1943; and

Tyler Thompson, of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Mr. Evorie Kirkham, to be postmaster at Delight, Ark., in place of G. L. Webb, resigned.

NOMINATIONS OF MIDSHIPMEN

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I present a report from the Committee on Naval Affairs approving the nominations of sundry midshipmen. The list is long, containing nearly a thousand names of men who are now students at the Naval Academy, and who will graduate in a few days and be named by the President ensigns in the Navy and second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

Rather than have the list printed and take up a large space in the RECORD, I ask unanimous consent that immediate action be taken on the nominations, and that it not be required that the names be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. WHITE. I take it these nominations would in any event be confirmed in ordinary course in a few days.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Yes. The list contains the names of the boys who have completed their courses in the Naval Academy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts that the nominations be considered at this time? The Chair hears none, and the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations?

The nominations were confirmed.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I submit a report from the Committee on Banking and Currency on the nomination of Robert Kendall McConnaughey, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 1949. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration and confirmation of the nomination. This is a reappointment. The committee is unanimously in favor of the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination?

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I may say that not only is the nomination unanimously reported from the committee, but the Senators from Ohio have endorsed the reappointment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from New York. Is the appointee from the State of Ohio?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. I understand that both Senators from the State of Ohio approve the nomination.

Mr. WAGNER. They do.

Mr. WHITE. I further understand that the committee has unanimously endorsed the nomination. Is that correct?

Mr. WAGNER. It is.

Mr. WHITE. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the nomination was considered and confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James V. Forrestal to be Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I move that the nomination be confirmed.

The motion was agreed to.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John H. Brown, Jr., to be rear admiral.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I move that the nomination be confirmed. The motion was agreed to.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lawrence F. Reifsnider to be rear admiral.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I move that the nomination be confirmed. The motion was agreed to.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Arnold W. Jacobsen to be brigadier general.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I move that the nomination be confirmed. The motion was agreed to.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Leonard E. Rea to be brigadier general.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I move that the nomination be confirmed. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO FRIDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until Friday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Friday, May 19, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 17 (legislative day of May 9), 1944:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

James Espy, of Ohio, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

Paul H. Pearson, of Iowa, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

Franklin Hawley, of Michigan, now a Foreign Service officer of class 8 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.